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# ELINOR PRESTON;

OR,

## SCENES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

*(Continued from our last.)*

During this year of my sojourn with the Dillons, I could not help noticing the admirable change which was gradually taking place in Arthur, fully justifying Maria's expectations, sanguine as they were. What penetration of character that girl must have had, now when I come to think of it. Who but herself could ever have seen through the frippery airs wherewith he had so assiduously bedizened himself, leaving it doubtful at times to the cursory observer whether he had even the average run of common sense. This salutary change was perceptible in a thousand little incidents of daily occurrence, and it was amusing to see the sly significance with which Maria—sly enchantress that she was!—challenged my attention to this progressive improvement.

Arthur was one morning stepping out as spruce as ever, but not anything like so dandified—to go to his office, when who should he meet on the very steps but our old acquaintance Susy Broadigan, her face broad and red and comical as ever. She looked rather embarrassed on seeing Arthur, being mindful of certain passages in their former intercourse which were anything but favorable to her, she considered. She was greatly surprised, therefore, when her low curtsey was responded to by a very hearty "How d'ye do, Susy?" from the young master of the mansion.

"Why, then, I was often worse, Mr. Arthur dear," said contented Susy Broadigin, "many thanks to you, sir, for askin'. How's the mistress, sir, an' the ould madam, an' your father—the Lord's blessin' on him—it's him that never turns his back on the poor anyhow—an' sure so sign on him—he wouldn't be what he is the day only for the blessin' o'God, an' the blessin' o' God follys them that has compassion on the poor. Might I make so free as to ask, sir, is Miss Elinor Preston athin this fine mornin'?—I was wantin' to see her."

"Certainly, Susy, she is in, and I'm sure she'll be very glad to see you, and so will Mrs. Dillon—Mrs. Arthur!" he added with a smile that put Susy into ecstacies," and drew a fervent blessing from her honest heart.

Arthur turned and rang the bell, desiring the servant who appeared to tell the ladies that Susy Broadigan wanted to see Miss Preston. Maria and myself were sitting together at the time in the front parlor, and pleased we both were.

"Why, then now, Mrs. Arthur, ma'am," said Susy, rather abruptly, after showing her manners by dropping a curtsey to each, "what have you been doin' to the master, dear young gentleman! that he's come to be so homely and so natural-like all of a sudden?"

We laughed, and Maria asked what she meant, just as though she didn't know, sly one that she was!

"Hut, tut, ma'am—begging your pardon—sure you know well enough—why only I've been lookin' at him since he was the height o' my knee, I wouldn't b'lieve the bishop it was him was in it—all the ould foolery that he used to have was gone—gone I hope for good."

"What makes you think so, Susy?" said Maria, still laughing.

"What makes me think so, ma'am! why, isn't it as plain as the nose on my face! When I met him there abroad didn't he speak to me as kind an' as civil as if I was one of his own aiquals!—an' didn't he smile at myself, too,—an' more betoken, ma'am! he has sich a sweet smile of his own that you'd wonder at him for throwin' it away on an ould apple-woman. And didn't he ring the bell for me with his own hand? Wow! wow!" and Susy shook her head with a most sagacious air; "sure it's myself can see the change in the clappin' of your hands. Tell me this, ma'am!" and Susy sidled up quite close to Maria, until she almost whispered in her ear, "Tell me this, if I may make bould to ask: doesn't he go regular to his duty now?—I know the ould madam couldn't get him to go at all."

Maria answered in the affirmative, and then changed the conversation, but Susy would have the last word. "I knew it—I knew it well," she said, with honest exultation, "I'm an old woman now, ladies, and I never seen sich a change as that brought about in so short a time athout the grace o' God. Nothing in the world but that one thing could bring Mister Arthur to what he is from what he was.

"But it's what I'm forgettin' myself altogether, an' makin' mighty free entirely. But sure ye's all know that poor Susy Broadigan says nothing but what's in her heart an' mind, an' you never take anything she says amiss, God mark ye's all with grace! Well! Miss Elinor dear, I came over this mornin' just to ask you if you ever got any word from Larry and Nancy from beyant the water. I'm troubled every night dreamin' about them, an' it's what I began to think they might be dead."

"Not unless they died within the last month, Susy, for I had a letter from them a few days ago. They were quite well then."

"Thanks be to God for that same, dear!—are they still in the same place—Montrale—I think it was—or somewhere in the Canadas, anyhow?"

"Yes! they are still in Montreal—they were so fortunate as to be both engaged in the same house just as they were with us!"

"Ah God help them, poor things! I'm afeard they'll never meet with a home like yours!—poor Nancy and poor Larry! may the Lord assist their honest endayvours. I was speakin' to Larry's mother, ould Polly, and she tould me she got five pound from them about three months agone. Their luck will be all the better for not forgettin' *her*. I must call on my way back an' let poor granny know about this letter."

I said she would oblige me by doing so, whereupon Susy, having asked for all the surviving members of our family, and invoked a blessing on each, turned to Maria and bade her "good mornin'," together with a certain ejaculatory prayer which brought the warm blood to the young matron's cheek.

"May the Lord bring you safe over your trouble, Mrs. Arthur dear!" she repeated in a lower voice on her way to the door. "Sure it's myself knows well the tryin' time that's before you—ochone! hadn't I five o' them myself! God be with you all till I see you again!"

"Susy evidently considers herself a privileged person," said Maria as Susy's squat little figure disappeared from our view, "if another in her position were to speak as she does they would get turned out of doors for their pains, but for your life you can't put a check on Susy's tongue. It will run on, do as you may, and you cannot take offence, for, after all, there is much good sense in what she says. You must have noticed her remarks as to the change so visible in Arthur."

"I did, and am quite of her way of thinking. There is no such cure for vanity, affectation and all other such nonsense, as the cultivation of religious sentiments—of course I do not mean the mere outward practices of religion, but the thoughts, the habit of mind—place that under the influence of religion, and all that is mean, shallow, conventional, will disappear like specks from off the sun's disk."

"Why you talk like a book, ma belle Elinor, and quite strongly, too!" said Maria with a pleased smile.

"If I do, it is because I feel strongly on this subject. If all young men were made fully sensible of their true relations with regard to God and the world, so that they could bear the insensate ridicule of foolish worldlings without shrinking, we should then see them in their real character—fresh from the hand of God, and there would be no lisping dandies, no foreign airs put on to mar and disfigure, as in Arthur's case it did, a really fine character. Irishmen, were they only true to God, would be Irishmen, properly so called—proud of that title—proud of their honored ancestry."

"I declare, Nell," said Maria, archly, though her own cheek glowed with sympathetic fervor, "I declare you grow quite eloquent. There spoke the blood of all the old Prestons from the Confederation* down! Upon my word, Aunt Kate was nothing to you in the way of glorifying your ancestors!"

"Don't mistake me now, Maria"—I knew she didn't mistake me—she well knew and fully entered into my feelings on the subject—I do not speak of my own ancestors in particular—I include the whole of Catholic Ireland—oh! it is a glorious heritage that our father's have left us!"

"I know it, sweet friend, I know it well; but here comes Mrs. Dillon, senior—it's well she didn't hear you, or she'd be for sending you to Swift's† in a straight jacket, and, perhaps, me too for listening to a mad-woman. Hush-sh-sh, not a word!—there's a thunder-cloud on her brow, or *I'm* mistaken. Oh mother," and she almost ran to meet her, "I thought you'd never get in from market. I want you to help me to cut out those shirts."

"To be sure you do!" said the old lady gruffly, as she puffed and panted herself into a chair, "you're always a-wantin' me for something or another—I wonder what you'd do if you hadn't me. I think between the two of you, you might manage to cut the shirts without *me*—here I am just worn off my feet with the dint of hard work, runnin' to market, runnin' here an' runnin' there, an' two of you girls sittin' here in state—not doin' a thing—my poor bones pays for all. But sure it's all on account of some people bein' brought up ladies—ladies indeed!—well come up with us all!—some people's the China ware, an' some people's the crockery—that's it! well! well! its a quare world anyhow—for the size of it!"

Having delivered herself of this aphorism, apparently very consoling to herself—it was rather a favorite with her, too—she seemed to grow somewhat softer: "Well! what about them shirts, girls?—its a pity to keep the two of you idle. Get the linen, Maria, an' I'll show you what to do."

As Maria well knew, this was soothing to her bustling self-importance, and away she posted in tolerably good humor to give directions about the dinner.

Arthur was near spoiling all at dinner. "Mother!" said he, "we're going to visit Christ Church and St. Patrick's this afternoon with a friend or two from the country whom I have asked to spend the evening. Will you come?"

"Indeed then I won't," was the gracious rejoinder, "I never want to set my foot in one o' them churches—where's the use of it?—there's churches enough of our own in the city where we can go an' say a prayer when we have time! Catch *me* goin' to Christ Church or St. Patrick's either—more shame for it to have such a name! I wish to God they had called it something else when they took it from us! If they called it Harry the Eighth's Church or Queen Bess' Church or something that way now, it would be only common decency, but to think of them having the impudence to keep St. Patrick's name on the buildin' when he turned his back on it hundreds o' years ago an' wouldn't touch it with his stick ever since—St. Patrick's Church indeed!—oh! its no wonder *my* head's gray!"

"Never mind them, Margaret!" said the old gentleman—for he was a gentleman—one of nature's gentlemen—in a soothing tone, "never mind,—give us some soup, there's a good soul, before it cools! Is it mock-turtle, or what?"

"Mock-turtle, to-day again!—no, indeed, Stephen, honey! it's no such thing!—you had mock-turtle yesterday, and you may be very thankful to get it once a week. It's just plain rice soup—that's what it is!"

Let us have it, my dear! whatever it is—thank you—Elinor! after you! Well! Arthur, my boy, are you going to take our Kerry friends a-sight-seeing this afternoon?"

"I think so, father,—that is, if you cannot well spare time."

The old gentleman could not spare time. He had the world and all of business on hands, but he charged his son to show the visitors every thing that was worth seeing.

"Well, you know I can't show them all in one day, father! but we'll do what we can in that way between this and six o'clock."

About three the carriage was at the door, and the two Fitzmaurices, commonly known in their own locality as Fitzmaurice Brothers, were duly in waiting in the front parlor when Maria and I descended shawled and bonnetted for the drive. They were no strangers to any of the Dillon family, so their introduction was merely to myself. There was so little to distinguish one brother from the other, and the family likeness was really so strong that for the life of me I could hardly remember which was which. Several times during the afternoon I had the mortification of being set right, now addressing Mr. Henry as Mr. John, and *vice versa*. After several mischances of this kind, and just when I was falling into despair, I discovered by the merest chance that Mr. John, the head of the firm, spoke with the slightest possible snuffle, while his brother's enunciation was remarkably clear. This discovery set me quite at my ease, and the relief it afforded me

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* The great Catholic Confederation of 1641 in which the Lord Gormanstown of that day took an active part. He was one of the Lords of the Pale who remained faithful to the old religion.

† Swift's Hospital is the Lunatic Asylum of Dublin. It was founded by Dean Swift.

gave me such a flow of spirits as I had not had for many a day previous. I had often visited the Dublin *lions* before, but really I was quite in the humor of examining them myself that day and exhibiting their "points" to others. So off we went in the Dillon barouche, Maria and I on the back-seat, with Fitzmaurice Brothers for our *vis-a-vis*, and Arthur sharing the driver's seat.

First we visited some of the principal Catholic Churches, that of the Conception in Marlborough street, St. Andrew's in Westland row, the beautiful Church of St. Francis Xavier in Gardiner street, and one or two others, but these were all too new for the antiquarian tastes of our southern friends—they were proud to see such churches belonging to ourselves, and, to do them justice, said a short prayer in each with becoming reverence, but they wanted to get on to "the old churches and things"—the *things* being, as we afterwards found out, the Four Courts, the Custom House, the Bank of Ireland, and Nelson's Pillar. None of them belonging, indeed, to the antiquarian period, but great sights for all that for "country cousins."

I was really in a facetious mood just then, for there was something remarkably quizzical about this worthy pair of Siamese twins—by-the-bye, they were rather of the fattest, too—quite in condition were the Brothers Fitzmaurice. But somehow this artificial frame of mind soon gave way before the awful grandeur of the old cathedral piles. There is something inexpressibly solemn and touching in the interior of such grand old temples—temples where our fathers worshipped, albeit that they have since "fallen from their high estate," and have now neither altar nor sacrifice. There is choral service in Christ Church every afternoon at three o'clock, on which occasion it is usually crowded with fashionables, but by the time we reached there the service was over, the audience gone, and the old minster was left to its ghostly stillness, broken only by our cautious footsteps, and our whispered comments on what we saw. As we wandered through the sounding aisles, a tender melancholy stole over me as memory brought back the last visit I had paid to Christ Church, when my father and mother, and poor Aunt Kate were all of the party. Then they were full of life and spirits, and likely to live for many and many a year, now they were all dead—dead and cold as the marble effigy of the renowned Strongbow, where it lay on its monumental slab before us, with shield on arm and hands clasped as if in prayer. (It had need to pray, too, for it is to be feared that its original, like many other great men, did not pray much while living!) Still I did my best to shake off these saddening thoughts, and affected a gaiety I no longer felt. After a while, however, my own individual concerns began to dwindle into nothing, and finally faded from my mind, in presence of the tombs of the mighty dead. When I stood before the monumental figure of "*The first and principal invader of Ireland*," as the legend on his tomb describes him, I said to myself: "What now remains of this great Captain—the terror of a whole nation? A handful of dust, even that undistinguishable from its mother earth! So much for what men call glory!" Still farther on, we paused before the tomb of Thomas Prior, and again the inward voice whispered: "Here lies a man who holds a high place amongst the English classics—his fame remains, but himself—where is he?—what is there now of his mortal body?—where is his immortal soul—the spirit which created those undying verses?" On and on we went through "the sweeping aisles," passing on our way the tombs of Lords temporal and spiritual, with eminent citizens of every age. What were all these now but phantom-names, high-sounding indeed, and much be-praised on their respective stones by the chisels of men who, less fortunate than those they celebrated, had themselves sunk into nameless graves! What had become of the hopes and fears, joys and sorrows which alternately held these sleepers in thrall?—all gone—gone—leaving no record of their passage! Then how could I, poor lowly mortal, undistinguished from the common herd, how could I busy myself in such a scene, in such a presence, with little sorrowful reminiscences which effected only myself? "What will your troubles be in fifty years or so?" I asked myself,—"who will then know anything about them or you?—for shame!—cheer up, girl! and do what you can to cheer others too!" In pursuance of this safe self-counsel I resolutely turned the brightest side out, and made myself very busy in the capacity of *cicerone* to the great comfort and instruction of the Brothers Fitzmaurice. Great was the wonder expressed on their faces as I told them of the old Danish King of Dublin, Sitric son of Auley, who in conjunction with the Archbishop of that day, also a Dane, founded this church about the middle of the twelfth century, and still more surprised were they when I pointed out to them the different portions of the building, distinctive in their character, erected at widely-different periods. I believe they regarded myself with as much admiration as they did the lofty arches, and graceful pillars, and archiepiscopal grandeur of the old cathedral—

"And still they gazed, and still their wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all *I* knew."

*(To be continued.)*

## MEMOIR OF ROBERT HOLMES.

The reported demise of the above distinguished man, and which was contradicted in our last, has led to some well written accounts of his early years, and of the important events in which he was concerned. We select one which appeared in the *Dublin Freeman* of the 13th June, from which we condense the following:

We do not intend to write a biography of Robert Holmes. The task is beyond our power and our province—but we may record a few facts and illustrate them with a few observations. It would demand a genius and experience akin to his own, as well as an intimacy with the peculiar habits of his private life, to supply a correct estimate of his character. The public have a deep interest in the reputation of such men; by holding them up as models of imitation, we, at the same time, incite to virtue and reward it.

There is a difference of opinion about his birth-place. Dublin and Belfast lay claim to the honor. He was born, we believe, in the neighborhood of Belfast, about 1765, so that he has reached the very advanced age of ninety-two years. He entered college in the memorable year of "Free Parliament—Free Trade," and from the recollections of '82 he derived much of that enduring and inflexible patriotism which marked his whole life. His class-fellow and competitor was the late Chief Justice Bushe. The polished genius of Bushe delighted and excelled in classical literature, while the severer pursuit of mathematical science attached the more solid faculties of Holmes. He was called to the bar in 1795, when he had reached the mature age of thirty. Previously he had turned his attention to physic. It would be more interesting than useful to speculate on his success as cultivator of the "mute arts." He might have turned out an Irish Abernethy. He had the same rough manner, the same strong and racy humor, the same liberal love of raillery, and the same regard to truth. The adverse circumstances which beset his early career at the bar it is unnecessary to recal. He had to struggle against difficulties which none living in these more fortunate times can adequately comprehend. His only inheritance were the gifts of nature, a strong intelligence, and manly love of labor. He trained himself by careful study, and imbibed that clear and precise knowledge of principles which he always displayed with consummate effect and disciplined ease. With these elements of success he combined a pure, sober judgment and unrivalled common sense. There were then a vigorous and promising race of aspirants for renown at the Irish bar—the two Pennefathers, Bushe, Burton, Goold, O'Connell, Wallace, Holmes, and several others. The old nobles of the robe were dropping off—Ball, Burston, O'Neill, Ponsonby, and Curran. A few were still in the prime of years and intellect—Plunkett, Saurin, Joy, O'Grady, Burrowes. Such were the conspicuous names at the Irish bar when Mr. Holmes appeared; and, perhaps, none ever presented such a constellation of genius. The Union had precipitated on the bar this splendid aggregate of which the Parliament had absorbed a large portion, and hence the difficulty of attaining distinction where the competition was so great and the excellence so unexampled. Some took a rapid lead, partly from their influence and partly from their talents, while others, such as O'Connell, Wallace, and Holmes, were forced into the rear, waiting for the order of Time to move up the reserves. Gradually Mr. Holmes moved to the front. His learning, his judgment, his minute preparation, his convincing argument, and impressive eloquence at length firmly entrenched him in public approbation, and for thirty years placed him at the head of the common law bar of Ireland.

His connection with the Emmet family is well known. To that connection may be attributed the suspicion as well as persecution to which he was exposed in the early part of his career. We shall re-produce one or two circumstances which are said to have moulded his character and inclined it to republicanism. He was member of the Lawyers' corps commanded by Mr. Saurin. A general order was read on parade that the corps must submit to the code military, and be divested of its civic character. Holmes, who had witnessed a flogging scene in the public streets, fearing the corps would be called on to witness similar acts of brutality, threw down his arms and stepped out of the ranks. This revolt against authority roused the indignation of the late Chief Baron Joy, who had a resolution passed in the northeast bar, that any person, not enrolled in the corps, was unworthy of being considered a member of the bar. Holmes attended the next bar dinner where the resolution was read, Mr. Joy adding, that if any person present held the resolution applied to him he ought to leave the room. Holmes accepted the application, and protested against the jurisdiction of the bar to take cognizance of political offences. He then left the room, and sent a message to Mr. Joy. The interval of a day was requested to enable Mr. Joy to consult with his friends, and on its expiration, while Mr. Holmes was entertaining some friends at dinner, he was arrested and compelled to give bail. A criminal information was next applied for. Cause was shown by Curran and Plunkett. Rule absolute; but to save trouble Holmes pleaded guilty, and Lord Kilwarden sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. Half the sentence was remitted; but Mr. Holmes read law for three months in a Kilmainham dungeon. Another circumstance colored the early life of Mr. Holmes. He had returned to Dublin from London the very morning of the Emmet outbreak. He was wholly ignorant of that insurrection, but his house was forced open, his papers seized, and himself committed to prison on suspicion. Other dreadful consequences followed, which never passed from the mind of Mr. Holmes, and which there is no necessity to re-open now.

A more able and virtuous man than Robert Holmes never adorned the profession of the law in this country. With a mind for which philosophy and literature had many attractions, and gifted with a fine imagination, which he knew how to subjugate to the control of the reasoning faculty, he acquired by persevering labor rather a comprehensive than profound knowledge of the most intricate of all sciences. His great success may, in a great measure, be ascribed to his singularly correct judgment—his plain, downright common sense, and the practical soundness rather than the learning and ingenuity of his arguments. There never was an advocate who relied less on the conceits of the profession. Strong in manly reasoning, he rarely had recourse to its counterpart—smartness and subtlety. What Swift was in literature he was in law. He had a masterly facility of exposition, which rendered his arguments perfect models. In close and compact reasoning he could not compare with plunkett—in popular eloquence with O'Connell—in profound knowledge of law with Burton or Joy—but he was not the less furnished with all the qualities which constitute greatness in the true sense of the word, and he may well take rank with that remarkable race of lawyers and advocates whom we shall soon know only by tradition.

At *Nisi Prius*, he preserved much of the eloquent heat and brilliancy of the old bar, without its irregular and useless blaze. In his eightieth year, he was still the most eloquent man in the profession. On great occasions, his address to juries combined the very highest qualities of oratory. His defence of the *Nation*, and his "Case of Ireland," a written speech rather than a studied essay, and some passages in his masterly argument in the case of Watson *v.* Dill, illustrate his peculiar style of eloquence. The first has been considered his masterpiece. It had, at least, a wider influence and rendered his name more popular than all his other speeches. They who read have a great advantage over those who heard it. He had no action. The only effort he used in this department of art was an unsuccessful application of the left hand when he wished to be particularly impressive. In the defence of the *Nation* his mind was never more vigorous, or his imagination more brilliant, but time told on the delivery. Opinion differed as to its merits. Some considered it a poor defence, while others saw its complete triumph in the disagreement of the jury. Certainly few speeches ever spoken were better calculated to draw "the good men" from the real issue. In this lay the whole art. To bewilder the jury with an essay on the evils of misgovernment seemed to many an abandonment of his client, but he knew the materials on which he had to operate, and the result at least justified his selection of topics.

Eminent as he was for his various endowments, and worthy as they were of ranking him among the men whose genius shed a redeeming lustre on our country, it is his moral worth which constitutes his chief claim on our admiration, and that of all who honor consistency pursued through more than half a century without a tarnish on its lustre. Undeviating integrity was the foundation of that character which invested him with the name of the Irish Aristides. He refused a Crown Prosecutorship from Mr. Saurin in the beginning of his career, when government thought to gain him over, and 20 years later the Marquis of Anglesey pressed on him a silk gown, with a distinct intimation that the Solicitor-Generalship would follow. But he resolved to take no honor or office from any government, and if he would yield to ambition, he said that no statesman had stronger claims upon his respect than Earl Grey by whom the tempting offer was made. He preferred that stuff gown, which was more honored by bench and bar than all the silk in Macclesfield. It was singular to hear him address the court from the outer bar—the conventional junior of men who were at school when he was contending with a by-gone generation of eminent lawyers. Many ascribed his refusal of office to a saturnine and impracticable temper. Perhaps so; but, to our mind, the cause was omitted which satisfied the whole inquiry. If he was ambitious, it was of his independence. With the plain and simple sobriety of a Spartan citizen—with habits the most frugal—with few wants, and those easily satisfied—with no male offspring to perpetuate his name—with none of those spurs to ambition which act on other minds, and with that well-balanced understanding which estimates at their true value those accidents of fortune for which the generality of mankind are ever on the watch—we can discover in these circumstances the true motives which determined his conduct. It is said that he realized altogether at the bar the large sum of £100,000, the largest, we believe, ever acquired by a stuff gown, except Lord Clare's father, who left him £4,000 a year in landed property, besides a very considerable sum in money. Of fear in any of its shapes Mr. Holmes knew nothing. In old times when leaders were bullies—when the man with one degree of courage tyrannized over him who had none at all, and the former in his turn succumbed to another whose courage rose a little higher in the scale of resolution, Mr. Holmes neither inspired nor entertained fear. He intimidated none, and suffered none to intimidate him. When Wallace ferociously said to a distinguished lawyer, who had the temerity to set him right on a matter of fact, "Sit down, Sir, or you know the consequence," Mr. Holmes would have sat down, but the consequence would have perilled the safety of the challenger. Wallace knew well the manner of man he bullied. That man was not Robert Holmes. In person Mr. Holmes was eminently handsome—in his youth he was said to be one of the handsomest men in Ireland, and to the last he retained the traces of his former beauty. A few summers ago we accidentally came upon the fine old gentleman in the vicinity of Bloomsbury Square, London—paid our respects to the venerable monument of native genius, and admired the same face to which we had been accustomed when it was stamped less deeply with the impress of decay. He is one of the last—a few more, and the generation of greatness will have expired.

## NAPOLEON AND HIS SOLDIERS.

The author of the "Idees Napoleonienne" is developing, year by year, the principles contained in that testament of political power. He is administering to the legacy of the great imperial conceptions bequeathed to his uncle with an energy derived alike from personal ambition and that wisdom which, up to the present, has secured him in the exalted position which he has acquired. Having crushed the Republic by his Cæsarian *coup d'etat*, wakened a European *eclat* by carrying to its successful termination the gigantic Russian war, stimulated commerce at home, compacted alliances abroad, he applies himself to the work of establishing his throne upon a basis which will be proof against the shocks of foreign war and intestine disruption. We allude to his new system of attaching the soldiery to his dynasty by raising their pay to the utmost limit which the resources of France can afford, as well as by granting a pension to each man, and making a provision for the period when his enlistment shall have terminated.

According to the old plan of conscription, whoever was able to purchase his freedom from service, by procuring a substitute, did so, by the payment of the fine established in such cases. Since 1853 this fine has varied in amount, from £136 to £112, and even so low as £96. In 1856, the number of young men who purchased substitutes, was 23,636, and by this means, £2,647,232 sterling came into the treasury; and as the government were able to get men at £92, they acquired by this means a sum of £462,720 on the annual transaction, to be disposed of for similar purposes of enlistment. Soldiers are now so abundant, that it is thought expedient to reduce the premium from £92 to £60, which sum the soldier receives after every seven years' enlistment, together with a pension of one franc a day, or £15 per annum. Under the system, it is found that re-enlistments are more abundant than the demand for substitutes, and the additional advantage is gained of obtaining veterans instead of untried recruits, and of picking the best men, which they could not do under the previous arrangement. The main effect of this new system will be, that the Imperial soldiers, unlike those chosen by conscription, will have no desire to escape at the close of their first period of service, and return to the provinces, but will be attached by motives of interest to their calling. One of the great causes of revolution in France arose from the country being filled with disbanded soldiery, in every respect equal to the military force of the existing government. By making it worth their while to re-enlist, Louis Napoleon has extinguished the element most dangerous to his power.

By the action of the foregoing scheme, Napoleon will form an army attached to him by the permanent motives of self-interest; he will surround himself with a mass of veterans who will have everything to lose by the change of government, and with whose support he may bid defiance to the Republicans and Revolutionists, how strong soever they may be, no less than to the greatest powers of the Continent. Slowly and steadily he is realizing the great designs of the first Emperor. His power once assured by the measures he has taken to render the fidelity of the army a reliable basis on which to act, he will be in a position to realize the mightiest conceptions, of political genius when allied to power. Whether he will permit his respected Ally, under such circumstances, to enjoy the commercial monopoly of the East remains to be seen, especially as the trading classes, lately encouraged in France, have become so influential that they will be little disposed to submit to any rival. As to the other leading idea of the old imperial policy, connected with the defeat of Waterloo, it is only necessary to remark that an army of five or six hundred thousand men is an instrument difficult to regulate without affording them some exit for their military energies.—*Nation*.

# PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF O'CONNELL.

BY WILLIAM J. O'N. DAUNT, ESQ.,
OF KILCASCAN, COUNTY CORK.

## CHAPTER VII.

Legislative Riots — The "Collective Wisdom" in a State of Excitement—Peel's Opinion of O'Connell as a Debater—O'Connell's Prepossession in Favor of National Distinctness—His Opinion of Lord Anglesey—Lord Anglesey's Opinion of him—The Repeal Association instituted—O'Connell on the famous Dispute between Grattan and Flood—Machinery of the Association—O'Connell in Committee.

In order to appreciate O'Connell's success in the English Parliament, we should consider the species of hostility he was constantly obliged to encounter. Envenomed personal hatred was the manifest source of much of the opposition directed against him. In 1839, he stated, what everybody knew, namely, that certain election committees were partial and dishonest. Thereupon Lord Maidstone moved, "That Mr. O'Connell should be reprimanded." The motion was carried; and the reprimand accordingly was pronounced from the chair, and was laughed at by all rational men, as a specimen of the fantastic folly into which a strong feeling of personal spite could betray a parliamentary majority. In fact, the "reprimand" afforded a species of triumph to the intended victim, by giving him a fresh opportunity of reiterating all his charges, without one word of retractation or apology.

But, perhaps, the most curious legislative riot upon record, was that which occurred on the introduction of Lord Stanley's bill for the annihilation of the Irish popular franchise. Whenever a disturbance ruffles the surface of an Irish Repeal, or other public meeting, (and such an occurrence is unusual,) the sages of the English press pounce with avidity on the event as a proof of our unfitness for self-government. Perhaps, in their estimation, the remarkable parliamentary *demele* alluded to illustrates the capacity of English gentlemen to legislate for Ireland.

O'Connell had committed the offence of calling Lord Stanley's bill "a bill to trample on the rights of Ireland." For this offence he was furiously assailed with a storm of shouting, yelling, hooting, and whistling. He applied the term "beastly bellowing" to the hurricane of discordant noises made by the Collective Wisdom. The Collective Wisdom was highly displeased at this uncourteous designation of its utterances; and a scene of tumultuous wrangling ensued, during a great part of which it was perfectly impossible to distinguish an articulate sentence. Lord Maidstone and Sir Stratford Canning were particularly prominent in this ruffianly attack upon O'Connell, who, however, contrived in the end to have the best of the skirmish.

What a picture of legislative wisdom is afforded by this curious scene! It suggests humiliating ideas of our boasted human intellect, that an assemblage to whom is committed a trust of the highest national importance, should thus degrade itself by vulgar brawls; which, as one of the members observed, are only fit for the meridian of the ale-house. Whenever the passions of foolish and intemperate partisans thus degraded parliamentary debate, O'Connell was always ready to administer a spirited rebuke. The pigmy host of Maidstones, Cannings, Tenuents, *et id genus omne*, shrank into insignificance before him—an insignificance which was only rendered the more manifest by the boisterous efforts of the noisy crew to overwhelm him with factious clamor.

Sir Robert Peel is said to have expressed his high appreciation of O'Connell's parliamentary abilities. While the Reform Bill was under discussion, the speeches of its friends and foes were one day canvassed at Lady Beauchamp's. On O'Connell's name being mentioned, some critic fastidiously said, "Oh, a broguing Irish fellow! who would listen to *him*? I always walk out of the House when he opens his lips!" "Come, Peel," said old Lord Westmoreland, "let me hear *your* opinion." "My opinion candidly is," replied Sir Robert, "that if I wanted an efficient and eloquent advocate, I would readily give up all the other orators of whom we have been talking, provided I had *with* me this same 'broguing Irish fellow.'"

O'Connell's eloquence, both in and out of Parliament, was principally characterized by a robust strength that harmonized well with the athletic personal appearance of the orator. He seldom sought ornament, and when he did he was not always successful. Sheil is said to have remarked of him, "That he flung a brood of sturdy ideas upon the world, without a rag to cover them." But on many occasions the fire of his thoughts found vent in extremely felicitous language. He excelled in clear and forcible argument, in ready and dexterous reply, and in bold and defiant denunciations of tyranny. His invective was frequently powerful: it sometimes, however, degenerated into common-place personal abuse. Like his great countryman, Curran, he was unequal. He could soar to the loftiest heights of parliamentary debate, or talk down to the level of the lowest democratic audience.

In the autumn of 1839, O'Connell's mind was intently occupied upon the projected renewal of the Repeal Agitation. Day after day he discussed it with his private friends; and the institution of a confederacy for Repealing the Union was only postponed until a moment should arrive peculiarly propitious to such an experiment.

Whatever unguarded expressions may have escaped O'Connell, when battling with hostile Tories or treacherous Whigs, for the minor measures which then were termed "Justice to Ireland," there is not the least doubt that his prepossessions were entirely in favor of national distinctness; not only for Ireland, but for every country on which God had conferred the great features of a nation. This bias of his mind appeared in trifles as well as in matters of importance. When asked by a friend to frank a letter to "Aberdeen, *North Britain*," he growlingly answered, "I'll frank it to Aberdeen, *Scotland*. The country has an ancient and honorable name of its own, and we'll call it by its own name and not by any nicknames."

Prior to the establishment of the Repeal Association, his old fellow-laborer in the Catholic Emancipation struggle, Purcell O'Gorman, visited him at Merrion Square; and after they had talked of the effort to get "Justice to Ireland in a British Parliament" (respecting the ultimate fate of which effort, it is needless to say, they held opposite views), O'Connell said—"My next move now will be the revival of the Repeal Agitation."

O'Gorman's reply contained some allusion to our ci-devant viceroy, Lord Anglesey.

"Poor Anglesey!" exclaimed O'Connell. "The unfortunate man was not wicked, but misguided."

"That is exactly what *he* says of *you*," returned O'Gorman. "One day I visited him he said to me, 'That unfortunate O'Connell means well, but he is misguided.'"

O'Connell laughed heartily. "Certainly," said he, "Lord Anglesey was wonderfully weak and uninformed. Only conceive his gravely assuring the British Government that I had little or no influence in Ireland!"

When he had finally made up his mind to raise the Repeal cry once more, he sent for his friend Mr. Ray, of the Corn Exchange, to communicate his purpose to him.

"I sent for you, Ray," said he, "to tell you I have done experimenting on the British parliament. I shall now go for the Repeal."

"I am right glad of it," was Ray's hearty answer. "There is nothing else for Ireland."

"How do you think the people will receive the Repeal Agitation?"

"With the utmost alacrity," said Ray; "they are eager for it. They know that it is the only hope they have."

He still postponed the renewal of the Repeal Agitation until the Easter recess of 1840. He had, indeed, published two or three letters advocating the Repeal; but he did not establish his new Association until Lord Stanley had outraged the people of Ireland, by bringing into Parliament his Bill to diminish still further their already too restricted elective franchise.

On the 15th of April, 1840, O'Connell said to me, "Daunt, will you come to the Corn Exchange? I am going there to work in good earnest for the Repeal." I readily accompanied him, and had the honor of being one of the fifteen members of the Repeal Association enrolled on the first day of its existence. The chair was taken by John O'Neill, a venerable and wealthy citizen of Dublin, who had been one of the Volunteers of 1782. O'Connell's speech was admirable. It was logical, spirited, and eloquent. When we were returning from the meeting I expressed my opinion of it.

"Yes," said he, "I felt that the occasion required a great effort, and I made the effort. This day will hereafter be memorable in the history of Ireland."

I remarked on the scanty attendance at the meeting, whose paucity of numbers contrasted strongly with the crowds that a few weeks afterwards filled the room to overflowing. He was incapable of being depressed by the sight of empty benches.

"Pooh!" he exclaimed, "I began the Catholic Association with less than one-sixth of the numbers. The scanty attendance of this day matters nothing. The people remained away because they have not yet found out that I'm in earnest; they think I'll drop this agitation yet. But the Repeal spirit is alive and vigorous among them. You'll see how they will crowd into us as soon as they find out I am seriously determined to go on with it."

I said, "Thank God, I was a Repealer from ten years old."

"Thank God," replied O'Connell, "I opposed the Union *ab initio*, and the grounds on which I did so are singularly coincident with my whole public life."

Speaking of the discussion of the Repeal of the Union in the House of Commons, in 1834, O'Connell complained that the question had been injured by the hot-headed men who had prematurely forced it into the House. "Nevertheless," said he, "one solitary good has resulted from the discussion. It forced from the Imperial Legislature a pledge to do full justice to Ireland—a pledge they have shamefully violated—and this legislative violation of a solemn pledge immeasurably adds to the force and weight of our arguments for the Repeal."

I may mention in this place, that Mr. O'Connell invariably expressed his conviction that Flood was right, and Grattan wrong, in their celebrated controversy in 1782 on the "Simple Repeal" of the Act 6, Geo. I., whereby laws enacted for Ireland by the British Legislature, were declared to be binding on that country. It may be necessary to remind some of my readers, that Grattan maintained that the *simple repeal* of the British statute in question was quite sufficient to secure to Ireland her constitutional independence; while Flood, on the other hand, contended that the British Parliament should not only repeal the declaratory Act of Geo. I., but also expressly *renounce* and *disclaim* the usurped power to legislate for Ireland.

"If Flood had succeeded," said O'Connell, "it is my firm conviction that the Union could never have been passed. If the Irish popular party in 1800 had possessed the strong grounds of an express renunciation by the British Legislature of all right to legislate for Ireland, they would have been able to make a triumphant stand against all the arts of corruption and all the sanguinary tyranny of the Union-Government."

When O'Connell spoke thus, he forgot that the renunciatory act for which Flood contended, was actually passed by the British Parliament in 1783.

The real fact is, that a thousand renunciatory acts or legislative declarations of principle, could not have saved Ireland from the Union in 1800. The Union was carried with a scornful disregard of principle. Its abettors cared nothing for principle. Their engines were bribes, and military terror. By the application of bribery to persons interested in borough-property, and of military violence to the people at large, they succeeded in their criminal object. Men who trafficked in corruption, or who were the agents of terror, were not likely to pause in their career out of deference to arguments, or principles or renunciatory acts. I see not how the Union could have been averted at that fatal period, unless by such a thorough reform in the Irish Parliament as would have enabled the people to send honest men into the House of Commons in place of the worthless nominees of borough-patrons. But with the unreformed Parliament we had, the fall of the nation was inevitable.

Mr. Ray was appointed secretary of the new Association. O'Connell was much attached to that gentleman. "Ray," said he to me, "is invaluable as a man of business. There is no nonsense, no fustian about him. He always comes straight to the point. He is the best and most satisfactory man of business I ever met, and has amassed a vast deal of statistical knowledge. And better than all, he is a sincere and excellent Christian."

None, I believe, who know Mr. Ray, will dissent from O'Connell's estimate of his merits.

We look back even now with a feeling of historic interest on the machinery of the Repeal Association as devised and set working by its founder. Necessarily small in its commencement, its ramifications extended before long into every parish in the kingdom, and also into numerous districts of England, Scotland, and America. The Executive Council of the Association were its several committees, upon whom it will be readily believed that a large amount of labor devolved. The Committee sat three or four days in the week; sometimes every day. Here the business of the entire confederacy was discussed and its machinery regulated. There was something impressive in the scene presented by the Committee-room, especially in winter. The stranger who visited it saw a long low apartment, rather narrow for its length; of which the centre was occupied, from end to end, by a table and benches. By the light of three or four gas-burners, he discerned a numerous assemblage who were seated on both sides of the long central table, earnestly discussing the various matters submitted for their consideration. At the upper end of the apartment might be seen a man of massive figure, wearing a broad-brimmed hat, and a dark fur tippet. He is evidently "wide awake" to all that passes. Observe how his keen blue eye brightens up at any promising proposition, or at any indication of increasing strength—how impatiently he pshaws away any *betise* intruded on the Repeal Councils. Difficult questions are submitted for his guidance; disputes in remote localities are referred to his adjudication; reports are confided to his care to be drawn up. He glides through all these duties with an ease that seems absolutely magical. He originates rules and regulations. He creates a working staff throughout the country; he renders the movements systematic. He cautiously guards it from infringing in the smallest particular upon the law. No man is jealous of him, for his intellectual supremacy places him entirely beyond the reach of competition. And as he discharges his multifarious task, the hilarity of his disposition occasionally breaks out in some quaint jest or playful anecdote.

Such was O'Connell in the committee-room of the Repeal Association.

*(To be continued.)*

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A most singular affair has just taken place at a chateau near Gaillon, in Normandy, and about two hours' distance from Paris by railway. A wealthy landowner of the environs, M. G——, a married man, was in the habit of constantly annoying by his attentions Madame de J——, a widow lady residing at a chateau in the neighborhood with her daughter and a large establishment of servants. Although repeatedly warned not to do so, he used to clamber over the walls of the park, and leave letters of a compromising nature in the front of the house. On the 2d ult., the lady's keeper, seeing M. G—— moving about the house, discharged his gun at him and shot him dead. A preliminary investigation has been set on foot, and has led to the arrest not only of the keeper but of Mme. de J—— and her daughter. The lady being very well known in Parisian circles, the affair creates the greatest sensation.

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FACT.—If some men could come out of their graves and read the inscriptions on their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong graves.

## POLITICAL CONDITION OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The present political condition of this old Commonwealth is altogether curious and anomalous. Not a single man of character and sterling ability is connected with the State government, or its delegation in Congress. The names of our first men have become strangers to the ballot box. Our really able and trustworthy citizens have ceased to take any active part in the politics of the State, and what is true of the State at large, is true of every city, town, and village, within its borders. State offices, city offices, and town offices, are now administered by a class of men, very few of whom would be esteemed sufficiently responsible to settle a five hundred dollare states. Such a universal reign and triumph of imbecility, fanaticism, narrow-minded bigotry, canting evangelicalism, and general worthlessness, is altogether unprecedented in our past history. It will form a curious chapter in the annals of the State. Able, reliable men have ceased to be thought of in connection with State office. Contemptible intriguers, small-souled persons, pettifoggers dangling at the uttermost tail end of the legal profession, idle mechanics too lazy to work at their trades, bankrupt dry-goodsmen, fifth rate printers, too indolent and too vain to work at an honorable calling, adventurers and loafers of all sorts and descriptions, these form the *material*, out of which our Congressmen, State Representatives, and Senators are made. As it seems to be a settled fact, that this condition of things has got to continue until a wise and merciful Providence shall ordain otherwise, it is best to extract as much fun from the farce as possible, while it continues. Ten years ago, if it had been foretold that such a set of rogues and imbeciles, as are now in the ascendant here, would have got complete control of the State government, the prophet who had predicted it, would have had few believers. Ten years ago, nobody would have believed that a secret political association would have been formed, in this Commonwealth, headed by low, evangelical parsons of the Eddy and Kalloch school, and inspired by the bigoted, persecuting, and narrow-minded spirit of Calvinism and Puritanism, in their bitterest and most malignant form—in short a secret, sectional, black and midnight conspiracy, having for its object to deprive our large Catholic laboring population of all their dearest rights, civil and religious, reduce them to the level of serfs, and deprive them of all voice in the State government, and leave them without a privilege, either as Christians or citizens. This is an exact description of the miserable Know-Nothing faction, which has lorded it over Massachusetts for the past three years.

Know-Nothingism had for its object, in this State, to proscribe all our men, of acknowledged ability, character and influence, and to drive our large Catholic laboring population out of the Commonwealth, by establishing test oaths, by acts of disfranchisement, and by subjecting all Catholic institutions and seminaries to domiciliary visits, by bigoted commissioners, made up of illiterate political parsons and *lay* rowdies. Know-Nothingism came into power, fully bent upon keeping all citizens, eminent for their abilities and past services, out of office and upon depriving the Catholic of the right to vote and worship God in his own way. The Know-Nothing leaders, in the outset, were mostly parsons of the evangelical stamp. These parsons were bent upon a regular No-Popery war of extermination, like that which raged in England, in the days of Titus Oates and Lord George Gordon. If these parsons could have had their way, Massachusetts' Catholics would have been living, at this moment, under statutory pains and penalties, like those which disgraced the law books of England for so many years. But luckily these parsons were foiled in their malice. The day of religious persecution had passed. The Saints, the elect of the Calvinistic stamp, were not able to disfranchise those of their fellow-citizens, who held religious views, not in accordance with their own.

Our Irish citizens, whose strong hands do nearly two-thirds of the labor of this Commonwealth, still, thank God, enjoy their rights, spite of the little parsons and the Know-Nothings. Think of the detestable set of hypocrisy of a set of factionists, who would take away the political privileges of an honest laboring white man here, at the North, merely because he happened to be born on some other soil, and has not learned to misspell and misread the English language out of some patent Hartford, Connecticut, school book—think of the hypocrisy of the miserable factionists, who would disfranchise an honest white laborer for such reasons, and who still go into mock hysterics of sympathy over the imaginary woes of the negroes. Out upon such hypocrisy, and the knaves who practice it.—*Lowell Daily Advertiser.*

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ONE TO TEN THOUSAND.—Frederick the Great wrote to one of his Generals: "I send you with sixty thousand men against the enemy." On numbering the troops, it was found there were but fifty thousand. The officer expressed his surprise at such a mistake on the part of his sovereign. Frederick's reply was, "I counted you for ten thousand men."

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The *Journal de St. Petersburg* contains an official notice to the effect that the Czar has authorised the erection of a church in the cemetery at Sebastopol, in honor of the brave men who fell in the defence of that place. The expenses will be defrayed by a national subscription.

## LATEST IRISH NEWS.

### Carlow.

The Carlow Gas Company have so far improved as to enable the shareholders to declare a dividend of four per cent. on the subscribed capital.—*Sentinel.*

### Cork.

A short time since the rector of one of the city parishes received a message from a lady who was stopping at a hotel, begging of him to call upon her as she needed his assistance under circumstances of perplexity in which she was involved. The clergyman lost no time in calling, when he was ushered into the presence of an elegantly-attired lady, who occupied private apartments in the hotel. Having apologized for the trouble she had occasioned to a gentleman, she stated that on her way from the Dublin train her purse had been filched, and she was left in the awkward predicament of being without the necessary cash to defray her expenses back to the metropolis. The clergyman, with a readiness which did more honor to his heart than to his head, handed to her from his own private resources a sum sufficient to meet her requirements, which with a profusion of thanks and apologies she accepted, promising repeatedly that the money should be returned the moment she arrived in Dublin. Scarcely had the rector quitted the hotel than the "lady" sent a similar message to the Rev. ——, P. P. of —— parish, and having told him the same tale of the lost purse, she obtained from him a sufficient sum to discharge her hotel bill, promising to repay the money immediately on her return home. Although representing herself to be highly connected in Dublin, she has not since communicated with either of the clergymen; but it is stated that one of the reverend gentlemen having since been there, had the pleasure of seeing her drive through the streets in a handsome carriage, but not of receiving a recognition.—*Constitution.*

The tide of emigration still continues to roll on; for numbers are taking their departure every week from our shores for Australia and the United States. The steamboats which left here for Liverpool are thronged to excess with emigrants from different parts of this and the surrounding counties. The *Cormorant*, which sailed from Patrick's quay, had on board about two hundred passengers bound for either America or the Antipodes; and it is worthy of notice that these parties presented a more comfortable looking appearance than the class which we have seen going in former years. The greater number of them were the children of small farmers residing in this and the adojoining counties of Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary; while the remainder were composed of wives and children going out to their husbands and parents, who had sent home the necessary sums with which to defray the expense of their passage.—*Reporter.*

Mrs. Jeffreys, wife of St. John Jeffreys, of Blarney Castle, died suddenly at her residence, Sydney Place, Cork. The lamented lady desired her maid to go and breakfast and then return to the dressing-room where deceased was. The woman did so; but on going to the room found her mistress lying on the floor dead. The cause of death was disease of the heart.

Messrs. Marsh & Son sold by public auction, at Upton, in this county, the extensive farming stock of the late Rev. Somers Payne; and amongst those attending the sale were most of the country gentlemen, farmers, and cattle dealers from Cork and the adjoining counties. Large prices were obtained.

A convict named Halloran, set fire to the bedding in his cell, in the hope that, for the offence, he would be sent to Spike Island. The fire was extinguished, but the man has since died from the injuries he received.

### Donegal.

A commercial traveller, named Chalmers, who travelled for the firm of Mr. W. Collins, paper and account-book manufacturer, Glasgow, committed suicide in Strabane by cutting the veins of his arm with a razor, in order that he might bleed to death. The unfortunate man had been out upon his journey. During the day he had some soda-water and bitter beer, and retired to his bedroom about four o'clock. Shortly after five o'clock, he pulled his bell, and the servant, on going into the room, found him bleeding profusely from the wound in his arm, and a large quantity of blood was on the carpet. Surgical aid was at once procured, and the wound was dressed by Mr. Smith. It was hoped that it would not prove fatal, as the artery was not cut. He, however, died. The reason which is assigned for the commission of the dreadful act was, that he had been living freely on the journey, and that there was a deficiency in his cash, for which he could only account by the fact, that he must have given away a large note for a small one. Sooner than return in disgrace to his employers, he had sought to put an end to his life by his own hand.

### Dublin.

The city was startled by the intelligence that a man had been arrested for the murder of Mr. Little. The murder was committed more than six months ago, and the police having failed in getting the slightest clue to the perpetrator, the public, at one time, so much excited on the subject, gave up all hope of discovery, and had ceased to think about the matter. The police, perhaps, had quite forgotten it too; however this may be, the arrest now made is not owing to their vigilance. On Wednesday last Mary Spollen went voluntarily to Superintendant Guy, of the Detective force, and tendered informations against her husband, James Spollen, as the person who took away the life of the late George Samuel Little, at the Broadstone Terminus, and carried off a certain amount of money. She volunteered to show where her husband, with her assistance, had secreted the plunder. The police arrested James Spollen immediately, and searched the places she had indicated. They found in one spot £67 5s., and in an another £132. The accused has been for many years in the employment of the Midland Railway Company. His son, who was in the employment of the same company, has been arrested, and the informant is detained in custody as witness. It was expected they would have been brought up for examination, but the proceeding was deferred.—*Nation.*

A man presenting the appearance of a respectable tradesman, but with a wild uncollected manner, and a face which had been unshorn for days, was placed in the dock under the following circumstances: A porter in the Bank of Ireland deposed, that the prisoner entered the cash office, and was seen for some time standing motionless. He then went over to one of the tellers, and asked him for money, but on being told that he had no authority to give him any, the prisoner became very violent and said he should have it by some means or other. He exclaimed that he supposed they would not mind "losing a few lives there," and a long leathern staff was for the first time noticed with him, which, when witness went over for the purpose of removing him, he drew the top off, and disclosed a sharp and very dangerous looking weapon, some inches in length, fastened into the staff, which he held after the manner of a demi-pike, and presented at all who came near him, declaring that he would have their lives. He struck witness in the chest with the butt end, and knocked him backwards. He was committed to prison as a dangerous lunatic.

About forty members of the North-East bar gave a sumptious dinner at the Royal Hotel, Malahide, on Tuesday. Amongst the company were the Lord Chancellor, Judge Perrin, Judge Jackson, &c., &c. The proprietor of the establishment, Mr. William Shaw, displayed his usual taste in providing the entertainment, which gave unqualified satisfaction. The wines were very rich, being selected from the choicest vintages, and the various courses included every rarity of the season. This pleasantly-situated hotel enjoys a large share of public patronage, and is usually selected by parties giving private dinners.

Walter Seymour, Esq., of Ballymore Castle, county Galway, was brought to College street police station, in custody of Acting-Inspector Ryan and Sergeant Meyers, of the G division of Detective police, arrested on a warrant granted by the sitting magistrate. The informations stated that there were reasonable grounds for apprehending a breach of the peace would occur if Mr. Seymour was not arrested, as a dispute had arisen between him and Thomas Naughten, Esq., of Thomastown Park, county Roscommon.

### Galway.

Providence is favoring us with such genial weather—a mixture of heat and moisture—that the crops of every description are springing up with a luxuriant richness scarcely known in any former season. Meadows are so forward that the scythe will be in operation much earlier this summer than was usual. The potato crop is exceedingly healthy, and though planted later than in previous years, the stalks are very high. We have scarcely heard of a single instance of failure. Wheat, oats, and barley in good condition. If no unforeseen calamity occurs to blight our present prospects we can look forward to a most abundant harvest.—*Tuam Herald.*

As Sub-constable Junkan, a mounted policeman, was taking out his horse for exercise, he became unmanageable in passing through the street, and though every exertion was used to restrain him, he dashed against a poor man named Edward Murphy and fell on him, crushing his chest in a fearful manner. The man was carried into the house of Dr. Horne, who, assisted by Dr. Sharkey, did everything possible for the poor sufferer, who was eventually carried to the Workhouse Infirmary. The horse sustained considerable injury, as did also his rider.—*Ballinasloe Paper.*

The High Sheriff, P. S. Comyn, has communicated with the town commissioners, stating that, at his own sole expense, he will get made the iron carriages necessary to the Russian guns which are to be set up in our square as trophies of the Russian war; of these guns he has sent to the Town Council a photograph. We expect to see also the banners of the 88th regiment here during the coming Regatta, the place assigned for their reception. A letter was read from Mr. Gregory, one of our county representatives, at the special meeting of the town commissioners, stating he had a communication from Colonel Maxwell, saying that new colors would be presented to the 88th regiment in a few days, and that the old colors would then be deposited in Galway, as the capital of the west of Ireland.—*Mercury.*

The Lord Lieutenant hassignified his intention of being present at the Regatta to be held in Galway Bay and on Lough Corrib at the latter end of July, under the management of the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland. The High Sheriff of Galway, the members of the Royal Western Yacht Club, the local committee, and all parties connected with this event, are using every exertion to have the Regatta come off with credit to themselves, taking advantage of the facilities afforded by our unrivalled bay. The rowing matches on Lough Corrib will be most attractive, and the Regatta ball is expected to be one of the greatest *fetes* on record in our ancient city.—*Vindicator.*

The Rev. Peter Daly has been re-elected chairman of the Town Commissioners, and P. M. Lynch, Esq., has been re-elected chairman of the Harbor Commissioners.

A young man named Nolan, from Gort, shot himself while engaged in rabbit shooting.

### Kerry.

Patrick Donovan, Esq. of Tralee, has received the commission of the peace for the county of Kerry.

### Kildare.

The annual meeting of the board of Maynooth was on the 23d of June. Besides some domestic arrangements, the trustees had, on this occasion, to appoint to the chair of theology, vacant by the elevation of the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong to the See of Ferns. A concursus had been held on May 13th and three following days, their being four candidates for the vacancy. The result of this concursus being laid before the trustees, the Rev. Gerald Molloy, of Dublin, a Dunboyne Student, was declared the successful candidate.

### Kilkenny.

A man named Denis Mines, who lives near Castle Blunden, while employed at ploughing in a field belonging to Sir John Blunden, Bart., was kicked by one of his horses in the head, and sustained considerable injury.

### King's County.

As Mr. Symes was entering his drawing-room, some person fired at him through the window; one ball grazed his hip and three others were lodged in the wall. No cause can be assigned for the wicked act.

### Limerick.

The beautiful building which the benevolence of our fellow-citizens, aided by the liberality of the mercantile interests of London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, has reared in Limerick, for the reception of the sailor, is now nearly completed, and will be ready for occupation in a few weeks. It is most admirably suited for its object, and will be one of the most interesting institutions of which our city can boast.—*Observer.*

A reverend divine, late of this city, is about to lead to the hymeneal altar a lady worth £25,000.—*Chronicle.*

### Louth.

A blind woman, led by a little girl, was brought before the magistrates of Dundalk, charged by Mr. Russell with having been practicing cup-tossing. About two weeks since a young man came to him, and complained of the disunion and strife caused in his family by the language of this woman, who reported that he had poison in his possession and that he would poison both his brother and his wife. She also went to him and said she would cure a sick horse he had, and she gave him a bottle of water for which she charged a shilling. He (Mr. Russell) had often heard of such things as cup-tossing, but he had never before heard that a blind woman could read the cups (laughter). He thought it such a gross case of imposition that he felt it his duty to have the woman brought before the bench. Mr. Fitzmaurice said it was a most abominable practice, and the people should be protected from it. The blind woman said she had never in her life known anything of cup-tossing nor of card-cutting. She used to make charms till the Missioners came to town, but she should do so no more. She learned to make charms from a man who used to come to her father's house. She was then discharged, with a caution.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

The guardians of Ardee Union have done their duty on the Tenant Right question. Mr. Thomas Balfe moved that a petition should be adopted by the board in favor of Mr. Moore's bill. The motion was seconded by Mr. William M'Mahon, and after some discussion on the question, Mr. Balfe's resolution was carried by a majority of 12 to 5. The petition will be forwarded to Mr. Clintock for presentation in the House of Commons.

### Sligo.

The petition of the Right Hon. John Wynne against the return of Mr. Somers, will come on for hearing early in July, notwithstanding all the efforts made by the friends of that gentleman to stave it off for the present session. Not even the *friendly* petition will save him, for a short time, from being unseated, which is his certain fate, and with which many of his late supporters would, we believe, find no cause to quarrel. The Mayor has been served with the Speaker's warrant, and it is likely many others will be served.—*Independent.*

### Tipperary.

At the recent fair of Borrisoleigh, two parties mustered in great strength, and before the market had terminated the old spirit of faction feuds became revived; relative was arrayed against relative, neighbor against neighbor in deadly conflict. The fight commenced at the fair with such severity that the few constabulary available were altogether unable to resist it or quell the rioting. The town was kept in a continual state of ferment, the places of trade were closed, and blows were freely interchanged. The fight was resumed on the next day, being a kind of a half fair; and again, to the surprise and terror of all, on the following day, which was a holiday, three days continued riot and excitement! The scene was a painful and a terrible one, and vividly recalled to recollection those unhappy occurrences of a similar nature, which stained the county in by-gone years, and which we had hoped had passed for ever; but returning prosperity and the hopes of a plentiful harvest are unhappily evoking the spirit of faction and drunkenness with all their attending miseries and crime. Numerous arrests have since been made, and a few parties whose heads were fractured, and who received other severe injuries, remain in a precarious state. We trust, that as there seems to be too generally prevailing a disposition to revive those disgraceful crimes which darken the reminiscences of the past history of this country, and especially of the counties Tipperary and Waterford, the law will step in with a high hand and assert its authority and its power to put an end to such feuds.

The meeting held at Clonmel to devise means for relieving the distress of the laboring classes has elicited some interesting information on the general state of the country. At no period within the memory of that ancient personage "the oldest inhabitant" have rents been so well paid, have prices for all kinds of agricultural produce been so uniformly high, or have the farmers grumbled louder or deeper about the scarcity and dearness of labor? The laborers themselves admit that there is no lack of employment in favorable weather, but owing to the high prices of provisions they cannot keep body and soul together on the wages paid them. There is no evidence of distress or even tightness amongst the farmers. They are investing in land purchases, doing a little in the funds and shares, and according to general report, the thatch of many a comfortable farmstead is the depositary of bags of sovereigns. The failure of the Tipperary Bank has shaken the confidence of the farming class in all the country banks; hence the hoarding and hiding said to be very general in the south.

At the Cashel Quarter Sessions, Mr. Michael Deane, election auditor for this county, obtained a decree for £20 against Major Massy, amount of fees claimed by him from the Major, who twice addressed the electors of Tipperary as a *candidate* for their representation, but who did not proceed to election. The process was undefended as the Major had left for London before service was made, and has not since returned. The decision of the Assistant Barrister will be appealed against, as the question "who is a candidate" admits of a variety of interpretation.—*Free Press.*

As a fireman on the ballasting engine, on the line of railway between Ballybrophy and Roscrea in course of construction and now approaching completion, was engaged in attending to the furnace, a stone from the embankment, as the train was passing along the line, near Roscrea, fell upon the engine, and knocked the unfortunate man off; he fell against the steep sloping side, and with the force of the concussion was thrown back under the tender, which passed over him and almost cut him across. Death was instantaneous.—*Clonmel Chronicle.*

As the fiscal business at the Clonmel Summer Assizes promise to be heavy, the Judges will open the commission at one o'clock on Saturday, 18th inst. The criminal business will be exceedingly light, and will, probably, not occupy the attention of Mr. Justice Keogh longer than one day.

**Waterford.**

The late Mr. Carroll, of Tramore, has left a sum of £500 for the building of the new Catholic Church of Tramore, £2,000 for the establishment of the Christian Brothers, and £1,000 for the establisment of the Sisters of Mercy in that town.

Nicholas Mahon Power, Esq., M.P., has become the purchaser, from C. H. Bolton, Esq., of the townlands of Ballycausan and Ballynabooly, adjoining his seat, Faithlegg, in the barony of Gaultier, county of Waterford.

**Wicklow.**

A heavy thunder-storm broke over the town of Wicklow, and lasted from five to eight o'clock, accompanied with torrents of rain. It was found that the electric fluid communicated with the telegraph wires on the railway, at what particular point is unknown; but at Wicklow Bay and Dublin the smaller wires which attached the telegraph cable to the instrument were altogether fused, and communication put a stop to.

## THE O'CONNELL STATUE.

*(From the Limerick Reporter.)*

This truly noble specimen of artistic genius and skill has arrived from Dublin. It was accompanied by its unrivalled sculptor, Mr. Hogan. To say that it realized the sanguine expectations of those who repose the utmost confidence in the power and talent of the truly-gifted artist, would convey no idea of the sense of delight and admiration it imparted to every beholder. A more magnificently moulded statue could not be conceived. As a work of art its value is immence—as a monument of nationality it has nothing to approach it in any part of the kingdom—as a proof of the veneration and love which the people continue to cherish for the name and fame of O'Connell, it is most creditable to the spirit and good taste of the citizens of Limerick, and of those elsewhere, in other parts of the country, who aided them in their successful exertions to raise a becoming memorial to the illustrious tribune. The statue certainly bears an unmistakable likeness to the great original—the lineaments of those noble features with which the millions were so intimately acquainted, as he addressed them in their assemblies throughout the land, are faithfully preserved, and at once bring to mind the *beau ideal* of O'Connell in one of his most impressive moods when vindicating the rights of his country. The drapery flows gracefully with a classic adaptation to the grand figure. The right arm encloses the ample toga to the body, and the right hand, exquisitely moulded, is in the attitude of O'Connell when arguing and impressing his arguments on his auditory. The left hand holds a scroll of paper. The entire figure is a perfect model, in which the best judgment and the utmost good taste are developed, and which speaks in the strongest terms in favor of the manner in which the work was executed. At an early hour Mr. Hogan had the statue removed from the terminus at the railway to its destination at the Crescent; and with the aid kindly volunteered by Mr. Wallace, the builder of St. John's new cathedral, the required apparatus was speedily put in readiness for the purpose of lifting the statue on the pedestal which has been for some months erected as its podium. The lifting of the statue was well and expeditiously done; crowds assembled to witness it; and as each person present looked at the fine figure of the Liberator, all recognized the Man of the People who won freedom for the Catholic in the land of his fathers, and who taught Irishmen how to battle with success for the immunities of which hostile and embittered governments deprived them through ages of bloodshed, terror, and unheard of cruelty. O'Connell's daring courage and determination are finely pourtrayed in this splendid representation of the patriot chieftain; and hereafter, when pilgrims from afar will visit the shrine of this apostle of Irish liberty, they cannot fail to recognize the traits of the dauntless vindicator of his race, in the massive, dignified, and intellectual features on which the artist has impressed a vitality which we imagined could not be given to bronze. We have only to add, that all who have seen the statue, have been highly gratified. In height, breadth, form, figure, in every element calculated to present to the mind the manner of man the Liberator was, nothing could be more appropriate in all the details and requirements. Honor, therefore, to the old city which Sarsfield defended, and to whose walls freedom fled for protection when hunted from every other part of the land—honour, we say to Limerick, which thus perpetuates the name of the man who often rejoiced its citizens with the mellow tones of his eloquent tongue—and who, perhaps, obtained the first support from them to pursue the course which led to religious liberation, and who were faithful to him to his death. The statue will be boarded up and enclosed until the day of inauguration. That day will be a memorable one in the annals of the city.

## ENGLAND.

A Criminal's Account of his Career.—Here is his own version of a criminal's career in crime and its attendant vices, as detailed by himself on his way to St. Augustine's jail, Canterbury: "My name is not Thomas, nor do I belong to Sittingbourne. I was not such a flat as to tell your superintendent who I was or where I came from. He said he thought I was a ticket-of-leave man; so did another gentleman say so to-day. They were not far out. I am a native of Devonshire. A few years ago, with a companion, I committed a highway robbery on a gentleman. I stole £100 from him. I managed to give my companion the slip, and then hid ninety-eight sovereigns in the hollow of a tree near by. We then went to a beerhouse and got drinking. My companion wanted me to share the money, but I put him off. He got suspicious, however, and went out and got two police officers, and they came and took me into custody. They found on me £1 10s. in gold and some silver. The man turned Queen's evidence, and gave evidence against me. I was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. The judge wanted me to tell where the money was, but I knew they would not give me any more if I didn't tell, so I wouldn't tell 'em. I served four years, and then got a ticket-of-leave and £14 14s. from the Government. I had a good spree until the money was all gone. I then made the best of my way down to where I put the ninety-eight sovereigns, and there I found them, as I had left them, in the hollow of the tree. I had a jolly good spree as long as it lasted. I have since been a soldier, and also in the navy, but whether they want me again or not I don't know, nor do I care."

Murders.—A dreadful murder was committed near Woodford, in Essex, a few miles from the town, in an ancient farmyard, the property of a gentleman named Small. While Mr. Small and his wife were at church, a man who has not yet been discovered, entered the house, cut the throat of the old woman who was left in care of it, then broke open the drawers and boxes, and carried away a quantity of plate and a large sum of money. At Wallingford, on Tuesday evening, a most melancholy murder and suicide was committed. A woman named Corner, wife of one of the country postmen, was seen to take her three children (the eldest a boy of about eight and the other two, much younger), towards the bridge, as if going for a walk, at about nine o'clock. As she did not return all night, an alarm was raised, and after searching the river for some time, the bodies of the three children were discovered cold and dead. After a further search, the body of the mother was found, also dead. The bodies were removed to the Town Arms, there to await the coroner's inquest.

Fatal and Strange Occurrence.—A shoal of porpoises having gone up beyond the Earl of Morley's bridge, which crosses the estuary of the Laira, above Catwater, Plymouth, they were attacked by a number of men in boats, and several of large dimensions were destroyed. The unusual sport attracted many spectators, and unfortunately a shot from one of the rifles appears to have hit the head of a porpoise, and, flying up, wounded the arm of a young man named Poppleton, and passed through the body of Jonathan Corker, a shipwright, who died shortly after his admission to the South Devon Hospital. At the inquest held next day it was found impossible to identify the person who fired the fatai bullet.

Fatal Accident near the Land's-End.—A little boy and girl left their homes at Sennon Cove, to go in search of gulls' eggs. The boy was nine years old, and was called William Penrose. About half way between the Cove and the Land's-End, he tried to reach some eggs at a spot where the cliffs are very precipitous, and the girl, who was a little older, was aiding him, when his feet slipped. His companion held him for a minute; then, feeling her own strength diminish, and seeing no aid near, was compelled to relinquish her hold, and the hapless boy fell to a depth of between 200 and 300 feet, and was dashed to pieces. The body was soon recovered, without a vestige of life.—*Cornish Telegraph.*

Trade Strikes.—The cabinet-makers and stonemasons of Liverpool are in the fourth week of their strike for an advance of wages, and there appears to be no present prospect of an arrangement. The stone work at several large piles of extensive and splendid offices in the neighborhood of the Exchange has come to a standstill, greatly to the inconvenience, in one case, of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, who purposed taking possession of their new offices before the close of the year. This, it is believed, may still be done. A temporary roof is being thrown over the division intended for their use, the floors of which will be proceeded with, and the offices completed as soon as possible,

Embezzlement of £1,000.—At the Liverpool police court, George B. Gurney, principal salesman and cashier to Mr. Miller, manufacturer of the patent holdfast safes, was charged with embezzling £1,000. He had for some time past gone upon the principle of paying for old settled accounts with newly-collected money, thus staving off the evil day until inquiry insured detection. He was committed for trial. His wife was some time ago charged by a boot and shoe seller with stealing a pair of boots from his shop. The case was dismissed at the time, and Gurney (the present prisoner) subsequently recovered damages under an action for false imprisonment.

Heavy Sentence for Poaching.—Recently, at the Wakefield petty sessions, two men, named William Nunns and John Chadwick, were charged with having been found on the land of Mr. Charlesworth, of Loftnouse, in pursuit of game. The keeper having some suspicion that hares were being taken, watched the grounds, and saw the two prisoners prowling about the field. On seeing him (the keeper) they took to their heels, but he overtook and captured them. They were sentenced to two months' hard labor in the House of Correction.

Apprehension of Mr. Gregory.—This delinquent, who, it will be recollected, carried on business as an oil and pickle merchant, has been arrested in Liverpool, where he has been residing for some time in the hope of getting a passage to the colonies. He, however, was too closely watched to effect his object, and being now in the hands of the police, will be brought to London in safe custody, and undergo an examination on the charge of defrauding his creditors.

The Woolwich Emigration Fund.—Two hundred and forty-six men, women, and children, forming a part of the discharged artizans from the government establishments at Woolwich and their families, left Woolwich in charge of Sergeant-Instructor Hoseason, Royal Laboratory, for Liverpool, *en route* to America. They embarked the same afternoon in the Henry Cooke, and sailed on Saturday for Quebec.

The Royal Visit.—Active preparations are making in Manchester for the reception of the Queen, triumphal arches and other decorations in the streets are in the course of erection. Private individuals have subscribed to give increased *eclat* to the event, the vote of the Town Council for the Queen's reception not being considered sufficient for the occasion.

The Fisheries.—At St. Ives several boats brought on shore from 3,000 down to 100 mackerel, which sold at 17s. per 100. One boat brought in 1,000 fine herrings, which sold at 5s. per 100 of six score. During the greater part of the week the boats were prevented from going to sea on account of the boisterous weather.

The inhabitants of the Channel Islands are urging an arrangement for daylight trips between London and Jersey, via Weymouth. By fitting trains to run with the Channel Island steamers, passengers could leave Jersey at seven in the morning, Guernsey at nine, and arrive in London at seven in the evening, after stopping an hour at Weymouth. It could also be easily arranged for persons to leave London at seven in the morning, arriving at Jersey via Weymouth at six in the evening.

## SCOTLAND.

Shocking Death—A young lad of 18 years of age, named James M'Geechen, a toll-keeper on the Greatwestern road, Glasgow, was drowned under the following melancholy circumstances in the old quarry in the vicinity: Having sprung from the bank into the water in the quarry hole, he swam about for a few minutes, when growing tired with the exertion, he dropped his feet and stood upright. The bottom of the quarry being composed of soft thick mud, his feet stuck firmly in it and his struggles to extricate himself only caused him to sink deeper. At first the water reached only so high as his breast, but gradually he sunk until it reached his lips, and at length covered him. Life, of course, was over as soon as the water ascended above his nostrils, and all assistance was then in vain. A passer by, however, attracted by the cries of the unfortunate young man, and those of a woman who had arrived at the quarry just as he was on the point of sinking beneath the water, stripped off his clothes and plunged in to rescue him. After considerable difficulty and no small danger he got the body on the bank, and every aid that could be had was rendered to restore the young lad to consciousness, but, of course, without avail.

Allan Ramsay's Statue.—A colossal block has been placed in the studio of Mr. John Steell, for the statue of Allan Ramsay, the poet, about to be erected on the terrace of Ramsay Gardens. The block was supplied by Mr. David Lind, from Binny Quarry, and is considered a very fine specimen. Its weight was about sixteen tons.

Crime in the North.—A blue-book just published gives long tabular statements of crime in Scotland in the year 1856. From the abstract it would appear that the number of persons charged with offences in 1856 exhibits an increase of 2.2863 per cent.; 2,591 males and 1,222 females were committed, 2,996 tried, 2,762 convicted, outlawed, or found insane, 926 convicted as relapsed or previously convicted culprits, and three condemned to death. The proportion of convictions to committals was 74.3873 per cent., and the proportion of acquittals to committals 25.6127 per cent.; 1,046 were offences against the person, 380 against property with and 1,942 against property without violence, 79 malicious offences against property, and 85 offences against the currency. Offences against the person have increased 7.613 per cent.; offences against property, without violence, 5.77342 per cent. and malicious offences against property 1,283 per cent. Forgery and currency offences have decreased 31.451 per cent. 716 persons (of both sexes) could not read or write, 2,352 could do both imperfectly, 556 could do both very well, and 81 had a superior education. Of the 234 acquitted, 179 got off by the open verdict not proven. Three of the criminals were sentenced to be hanged, 72 to be transported, 202 to penal servitude, 2,170 to imprisonment, 9 to be flagilated, and 223 to fines.

The Ordnance Maps.—The publication of these maps, on a scale of 1 inch per mile, is now begun. They are reduced from the 6-inch maps, and published in sheets measuring 24 inches by 18 inches each, delineating an area 24 miles long by 18 miles broad. Sheet 32, the only one yet ready, embraces the country on both sides of Edinburgh, from Linlithgow on the west, to Prestonpans on the east, and in the other direction from Penicuik to Dalgetty in Fife. They are sold at one shilling per sheet.

The Estate of Knoydart, Inverness-shire.—This fine Highland property was lately put up to auction at the upset price of £84,000, and after a very keen competition, was knocked down at £90,200, to Mr. James Baird, Gartsherrie.

The office of Sheriff of Sutherland and Caithness, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lumsden, of Pitsaple, will be conferred upon Mr. George Dingwall Fordyce, senior Deputy Advocate.

## IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### MARRIAGES.

June 23, in the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, by the Rev. J. Clarke, C.C., Joseph Heney, Esq., of Cabra, to Margaret Josephine, daughter of James M'Daniell, of Rathmines Road.

June 18, in St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. Richard Barton, John, son of Connell Loughnan, Esq., of Lower Gardiner street, to Anna, only daughter of the late George Kidd, Esq., of Great Charles street.

June 17, at St. Peter's Church, Arthur Henry Taylor, Esq., son of Joseph Henry Taylor, Esq., late of the 9th regiment, of Hillbrook House, county Dublin, to Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of Commissary General George Adams, C. B.

June 23, at St. Peter's Church, Henry Littlewood, Esq., of Cullenswood House, county Dublin, to Eliza, daughter of the late Bartholomew Galvin, Esq., solicitor, of Elm View, Rathgar, in the same county.

June 22, at St. Mary's Church of the Conception, Marlborough street, by the Rev. Thomas Power, Patrick Madden, Carysfort avenue, Blackrock, to Eliza, daughter of John Caffry.

June 25, at the Star of the Sea, Nicholas James Lalor, Esq., to Mary Frances, only daughter of Richard O'Gorman, Esq.

June 21, in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Bray, by the Rev. Mr. Trevor, Mr. Terence Byrne, of Dublin, son of Mr. Mathew Byrne, Kilballyowen, county Wicklow, to Miss Bridget Byrne, daughter of Mr. John Byrne, Bray.

June 24, at Howth, Thomas Nedley, Esq., M.D., to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Arthur O'Hagan, Esq., of Newry.

June 23, at St. Peter's Church, Thomas Long, Esq., A.B., son of William Long, Esq., J.P., to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the late George Rye Blackwood, solicitor.

June 18, at Carrickfergus Church, the Very Rev. the Dean of Connor, to Anne, daughter of the late Peter Kirk, Esq., formerly M.P. for Carrickfergus.

### DEATHS.

June 19, at 30 Upper Camden street, Dublin, Mr. Benjamin Hepenstal.

June 20, Constantine Egan, Esq., merchant, aged 73.

June 17, at Violet Cottage, Harold's Cross, Frederick, son of Mr. John Torkington, auctioneer, 37 Mary street, in the 9th year of his age.

June 21, of malignant scarletina, John, youngest child of Mr. Richard Walsh, aged three years and seven months.

June 18, in Limerick, to the deep sorrow of his family and friends, aged 42 years, Mr. Michael Upton, of Pleasant street, Dublin.

In Brussells, after a lingering and painful illness, Henrietta, third daughter of Captain Thomas Barnewall, of Dublin, and late of the Royal Regiment of Longford Militia.

June 22, at 12 Pembroke place, in her 84th year, Elizabeth, relict of Rev. Thomas Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's County.

June 22, at Castlewood avenue, Harriet Louisa, only daughter of G. Wright, Esq., aged 10 years.

June 21, at Dalkey, Theodosia Eleanor, wife of T. G. W. Sandford, Esq., of Castlerea, co. Roscommon.

June 22, at 38 Eccles street, Ellen Susanna, daughter of the late Rev. John Armstrong, Vicar of Kiltoom and Cam ma, in the county Roscommon.

May 10, at Portarlington, Mr. Boyd; and on the 12th June, aged 24, shortly after giving birth to a son, Mrs. Nanny Boyd, wife of the above, and daughter of the late Mr. Kennedy Le Bas.

June 16, at Kentstown, county Galway, Maria, wife of Thos. Davies, Esq., much regretted.

At his residence, Ballydugah House, Cashel, after a protracted illness, Michael Hefferman, Esq., much regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

June 17, at Kingstown, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of Wm. P. Cuthberth, of Blessington street, Dublin.

June 15, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thomas Wm. Gray, Esq., solicitor, Exeter, Jemima Jane, widow of Donatus O'Brien, Esq., county Clare, aged 64.

June 20, at Roscrea, Mr. Patrick Kirwan, aged 73 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE IN MONMOUTH.—An extraordinary wedding and immediate separation is causing much interesting gossip in the old-fashioned town of Monmouth. A dashing widow of that place, of decidedly mature years and reputed wealth of a fabulous amount, journeyed to Bristol with a tradesman of the same town, where the parties were united in the bonds of matrimony. Two days afterwards the bride and bridegroom returned to Monmouth, and to the astonishment of their neighbors it was announced that the whilom widow refused to live with her newly acquired husband, and had even given instructions at this early period for a divorce. Various sinister reports were promulgated as to the cause of this mysterious misadventure; but the fact remains, that the affair will furnish speedy employment for the gentlemen of the long robe, as the bridegroom remains perfectly indifferent, while the bride is obstinate. It is thought likely that this untoward union will be one of the first sought to be dissolved under the provisions of the new divorce bill.

EXTRAORDINARY CONFLICT.—A letter from Kiew in Russia, gives the following recital: The students and pupils of the colleges are obliged to salute the officers when they meet in the street. A student of the University of Kiew having by some oversight omitted to salute a general who was passing, the latter gave him several blows in the open street with his stick, and had him arrested by some soldiers. The student was set at liberty by order of the governor of the town, but the whole body resolved to avenge the insult so offered to their comrade. Some days after the general was at the theatre, when several hundreds of the young men entered the place, and one of them mounting on a seat apologized to the audience for disturbing the representation, but said that the affair having taken place in public, the punishment must be equally so. They then seized the general, laid him on his face along a bench, and gave him a severe whipping. The students then left the house, after having asked pardon a second time for having disturbed the representation.

CUNNING OF THE FOX.—A gamekeeper on the estate near Lochawe, who had been annoyed by the depredation of foxes, discovered a kennel in a glen at the side of a small loch. While watching one evening for the appearance of the tenants he observed a brace of wild ducks floating on the loch; in a little while a fox was seen approaching the water side with cautious steps; on reaching it he picked up a bunch of heather and placed it in his mouth so as to cover his head; then slipping into the water, and immersing all but his nose, he floated slowly and quietly down to where the birds were quacking out delight in fancied security, seeing nothing near them but a bunch of weed. In due time he neared the ducks, dropped the heather, and substituted a bird, with which he returned to the lochside, and was making off to his young with the prize, when the keeper, who had noted all his movements, closed them by the discharge of his double barrel. Surely such sagacity deserved a better fate.—*Scotch paper.*

NARROW ESCAPE.—The Emperor of France invited, lately, the seven marshals present in Paris to meet him at St. Cloud. After breakfast he made a trial of the small railway which runs from St. Cloud to Villenneve l'Etang, which is intended to convey troops in campaign. The marshals present were Reille, Vaillant, Magnan, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Pelissier, Canrobert, and Bosquet. The experiment was, however, near terminating seriously for all parties. There was no locomotive, but the wagon which goes down the slope by its own movement, like the descent at St. Germain, soon acquired a velocity which the breaks could not stop. A number of peasants, who were at work in the fields, or who were attracted by curiosity, uttered cries of alarm at seeing the danger. Fortunately, the wagon rushed into a ploughed field, where it was brought up.

DETECTION BY ETHER OF A SHAM IDIOT.—The application of the process of etherization has just been resorted to in Belgium as a means of acquiring judicial information. After a considerable robbery committed at Brussels in November last, two men named Lerch and Daubner were arrested and brought to trial. The former was condemned to hard labor for life, but, in consequence of the latter pretending to be dumb and idiotic, his trial was postponed, in order that a medical investigation should take place. It was found impossible to get even a sign of intelligence from him. As it was, however, known that he was not born dumb, and that he had spoken, when he said that he could speak no language but German, he was etherized, and, while laboring under the effect of that application, he spoke perfectly and in French. He was, in consequence, again brought before the tribunal, and condemned to ten years' hard labor.

THE CAP OF LIBERTY.—After the death of Cæsar, we are told, in the "Life of Cicero," that the conspirators marched out in a body, with a cap, as the ensign of Liberty, carried before them on a spear. There was a medal struck on the occasion, with the same device, which is still extant. The thought, however, was not new; for Saturnius, in his sedition, in 263, when he had possessed himself of the capital, exalted a cap also on the top of a spear, as a token of liberty to all slaves who would join with him; and Marius used the same expedient to incite the slaves to take arms with him against Sylla: for slaves to wear the cap was a prize.—*Timb's "Curiosities of History."*

RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.—The *Ballymena Observer* says: A few days ago a curious specimen of the ancient Irish medders, or wooden drinking cups, used in this country in bygone ages, was found in Fenagh bog, a short distance from Ballymena. It stands about nine inches high; the hollow part is four inches square and four deep, and would contain fully a quart. It has a handle on one side, and the pedestal is shaped like a common goblet. The entire vessel, including the handle, has been carved or scooped out of solid oak, which remains sound, and in a perfect state of preservation. It is well worthy of inspection, and may be seen at the residence of Mr. William Arthurs, Harryville, Ballymena.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN FRANCE.—Heavy storms have passed over France, and in some places have done much harm. Waterspouts have burst in various localities, and have resulted in loss of life and a great sacrifice of property. One of the best model farms in the country—the "Grande Loge," at Pierre-Levee, in the Seine et Marne, was struck by lightning in a storm which broke over the spot, and totally consumed a great number of valuable agricultural instruments; 250 head of cattle and sheep, a magnificent poultry yard, and 7,000 trusses of straw and hay were destroyed. The property was not insured.

CONSCIENTIOUS GROCERS.—A worknan recently purchased in a small provincial town of Germany ten pounds of sugar, but he found the grocer had mixed it with at least a pound of sand. On the following day he advertised as fellows: "Should the grocer who sold me a pound of sand along with nine pounds of sugar, not bring to me the pound he cheated me of, I shall forthwith disclose his name in the papers." The next day the workman received nine pounds of sugar from different grocers, who had similar actions upon their conscience, and feared publicity.

PEPPER PUNISHMENT IN AFRICA.—One of the most common and terrible kinds of punishments inflicted upon disobedient boys is to rub red pepper in their eyes. Their screams and yells under the operation are savage beyond all description, and it is a wonder their sight is not entirely destroyed. There has never been known, however, a case where permanent injury was inflicted in this way. Adult offenders are sometimes subjected to a still severer punishment. They are made fast on the roof of the house and thoroughly smoked with pepper.

THE FIFTH GENERATION.—A woman, resident in Huddersfield, gave birth to a child, a fine little boy, who, with the mother, is enjoying good health. The living ancestry of this child goes back to the fifth generation. He has a mother, grandmother, two great grandfathers, two great grandmothers, one great great grandfather, and one great great grandmother, all living at the present time, and in good health. The great great grandfather, who lives eight miles from Huddersfield, seldom fails coming to the market every Tuesday.

OMINOUS ENTRANCE ON MARRIED LIFE.—A bridegroom entered upon the matrimonial state here lately, in rather an unfortunate way. The nuptual knot had scarcely been tied betwixt him and his dearie, when some boys outside their house behaved themselves in rather a troublesome manner, which caused the bridegroom to come out and throw a large stone amongst them. The missile struck a child, injuring it severely on the hand. He was taken up, and passed the first night of his matrimonial state in the cells.—*Northern Ensign.*

ARTIFICIAL DIAMONDS AND PEARLS.—One of the most curious sights in Paris, or, indeed, in the world, is afforded by a visit to the vast atelier of M. Bourguignon, where the whole process of transforming a few grains of dirty, heavy looking sand into a diamond of the purest water is daily going on, with the avowed purpose of deceiving everybody but the buyer. The sand employed, and upon which everything depends, is found in the forest of Fontainebleau, and enjoys so great a reputation in the trade, that large quantities are exported.

RIFF PIRATES.—A return to the House of Commons gives particulars of British ships captured by Riff Pirates during the ten years from 1846 to 1856. Nine ships have been thus captured, four of which were afterwards recovered. The value of the vessels is estimated at £15,291; compensation for the loss of one was received from the Emperor of Morocco; and the British Government had granted £300 in the case of another; but no compensation has been received by the owners of the remaining vessels.

WHY IS MONEY CALLED STERLING?—Because in the time of Richard Cœur de Lion, money coined in the east part of Germany became, on account of its purity, in especial request in England, and was called Easterling money, as all the inhabitants of that part of Germany were Easterlings; and soon after, some of this people, skilled in coining, were sent for to London, to bring the coin to perfection; and hence the adoption of sterling to designate it.

A CLERGYMAN IN TROUBLE.—The Rev. John Holmes, incumbent of Hollingwood, has been called before a commission at the Bishop's Office, Manchester, to answer a charge of drunkenness. The rev. gentleman is now eighty years of age, and has been incumbent of Hollingwood for nearly half a century.

THE PHYSICIAN AND APOTHECARY.—Rowland Hill rode a great deal, and by exercise preserved vigorous health. On one occasion, when asked by a medical friend what physician and apothecary he employed, to be always so well, he replied: "My physician has been a horse, and my apothecary an ass."

A CANDID CONFESSION.—Sir Charles Napier, the bearded warrior of the Scinde, writes of himself: "Like all men I have my sins of temper; of swearing like a trooper, which is vulgar, and a vile habit; of not being charitable enough; of ambition overmuch—that is, ambition to do my duty well and cleverly before men as well as before God; of being too arbitrary and violent, letting judgment halt lamely after action; in all these things I am frail and culpable."

BENEFIT OF ADVERTISING.—A merchant, in a northern city, put an advertisement in a paper, headed "Boy Wanted." Next morning he found a band-box on his door step, with this inscription: "How will this one answer?" On opening it, he found a nice, fat, chubby-looking specimen of the article he wanted, warmly done up in flannel.—*Madras Examiner.*

SINGULAR CAUSE OF DEATH.—A local paper records the death of a child in Yorkshire, by a venomed wound made in its leg by the brass or pin-wire foolishly put by some bootmakers into children's boots to keep them in their proper shape. The fancy-colored worsted which covers the wire soon wears off, leaving the wire to cut or chafe the child's foot.

DISEASE IN CATTLE.—Farmers in several districts around Perth have lost a good many cattle from the disease commonly called "caking," which is said to be induced by eating strong ryegrass on new sown land.

THE LARGEST OF LARGE EGGS.—We have had presented to us the produce of a hen of the mixed Spanish and Durking breed, a well-shaped egg, weighing four ounces; dimensions, eight inches by seven.—*English paper.*

A St. Petersburg letter in the *Czas*, of Cracow, gives the following extraordinary story: "A tragical drama has just taken place here. The agent of Count of Sch——, who had been to the bank to receive a sum of 15,000 silver roubles, lost the packet of notes on his way home. The money was picked up by a clerk, who, instead of giving the property at once to the owner, followed him to his house, and inquired the name of the person who lived there. The finder of the money then returned home, hesitating in his own mind how he should act. When he arrived there, a violent quarrel took place between him and his wife, the latter wishing to keep the money. The clerk, however, on the following morning, went to the house of the count to deliver the sum, but the latter would not receive it, saying that his agent had committed suicide in the night in consequence of the loss. Overcome with remorse, the clerk returned home, where he found that during his absence his wife had hanged herself from vexation at not having kept the money. He immediately cut down the body, and hanged himself with the same rope!"

Dr. Radcliffe had a great objection to paying his bills. A pavier, after long and fruitless attempts to get his accounts settled, caught Dr. R. just getting out of his chariot, at his own door, in Bloomsbury Square, and demanded the liquidation of his debt.

"Why, you rascal," said the doctor, "do you pretend to be paid for such a piece of work? Why, you have spoiled my pavement, and then covered it over with earth to hide your bad work."

"Doctor," said the pavier, "mine is not the only bad work the earth hides."

"You dog, you," said Radcliffe, "are you a wit? You must be poor—come in, and you shall be paid."

A trick has been played off at Berlin, in order to bring into disrepute a new enormous slouched riding hat which is in vogue among the fair fashionables of the Prussian capital. A few days since at the usual hour for walking on the frequented promenade of the Tilleul, a rag-gatherer with her basket at her back was observed walking up and down with her head covered with one of those appendages. An inquiry was entered into by the police, when it was ascertained that two gentlemen meeting the woman had taken her into a shop, and furnished her with the hat at the expense of 37f. and given her a crown piece to go and walk it among the fashionables, which the woman readily consented to do.

Liversedge, the artist, had some difficulty in discovering a suitable head to the drunken tinker of the "Introduction to the Taming of the Shrew." At length he found a cobler whom he thought would suit when well primed with liquor, and set him in his studio in the proper attitude, with a bottle of gin beside him, and permission to drink whenever he pleased. The bottle of gin was soon emptied, and the cobbler continued as sober as a judge. Another bottle was brought and emptied, with no better result. "Be off," cried Liversedge, at last in a passion; "it will cost more to make you drunk than the picture will fetch."

In early times it was lawful for any person to keep an ale-house, for it was held to be "a means of livelihood which any one might follow." At the same time, houses of public entertainment, if kept so as to promote disorder, were liable to indictment as common nuisances. In the reign of Edward VI. these places were placed under regulations by statute, and a penalty was imposed on persons keeping ale-houses without a license. The justices were invested with certain powers, which were principally directed to the good and orderly management of public houses.

The Exeter papers state that Mr. Divett, after representing the city of Exeter five-and-twenty years, is about leaving the country for Australia, where he purposes engaging in private enterprise.

In order to judge of any person's temper, we generally make our first observation upon his laugh, whether he is easily moved, and what are the passages which throw him into that agreeable kind of convulsion. People are never so much unguarded as when they are pleased; and laughter being a visible symptom of some inward satisfaction, it is then, if ever, we may believe the face. There is, perhaps, no better index to point us to the particularities of the mind than this, which is itself one of the chief distinctions of our rationality.

Plants in dwelling-houses want incessant care. Water as soon as they are dry, and turn the drainings out of the pan, shifting into larger pots those that have filled the present ones with roots. The best to add to your collections are the scarlet geraniums, because they bloom continuously; give them the benefit of a shower of rain if you can, and if you have no place to set them out of doors, water their leaves now and then to wash off the dust.

Not long ago an eminent special pleader was at a theatre seeing the play of *Macbeth*. In the scene where "Macbeth" questions the witches in the cavern, "What is't ye do?" and they answer, "A *deed* without a name." The phrase struck the sagacious lawyer as singularly defective, and he immediately remarked to a friend, "Pooh! nonsense! a deed without a name is void, of course."

A Finnish Journal, the *Suometar*, states that the Russian Government has despatched two physicians to the parishes of Northern Finland, to instruct the inhabitants in the art of making bread from moss. Is not this a typographical error? We have heard of moss *beds*, but the nearest approach to nutriment from it, is the Iceland moss for coughs and colds.

A newspaper, on the plan of the *Nord* and of the *Independance* of Brussels, is about to be started in Geneva. Some eminent men of France, unconnected with existing journalism, are at the head of this scheme, which will deal a fresh blow to the fortunes of the Paris Press, fettered as it now is. The new journal is to be entitled the *Independance Suisse.*

The Campaign in Algeria does not appear to be at an end, for intelligence from that colony announces that two important tribes, the Beni-Renguillet and Beni-Yensi, have commenced throwing up earthworks, with the view of opposing the advance of the French into the interior.

According to a census just made at Vienna by the municipal authorities, the population of that city consists of 237,004 Austrians and 234,488 natives of other countries. Among these 471,442 persons there are 442,207 Roman Catholics, 12,749 Protestants, and 15,376 Jews.

In the middle ages, in France, a person convicted of being a calumniator was compelled to go on all fours, and bark like a dog for a quarter of an hour. If this custom were adopted at the present time there would be some bow-wow-wowing.

Some persons in Cross street, Whitehaven, heard the cuckoo overhead. The bird was perched on a chimney top, and was uttering its double note to the wonderment, apparently, of a flock of sparrows hopping around.

A considerable number of stock farms belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch having lately run out of lease, the rent has been raised on the average 12 per cent. One farm let at £960 a year, has been re-let at £1,400.

The Russian Government appears to be displaying great activity in its relations with Central Asia. The *Czas*, of Cracow, speaks of three embassies recently sent into Paris and China.

The failure of Mr. Hugh Wallace, of Glengormley, linen bleacher, is announced. The sum mentioned is £40,000. It is expected that matters may be satisfactorily arranged.—*Northern Whig.*

Mad. de Stal, says in her Corinne, that "woman is either the meanest or the most magnificent of beings." She ought to know and we defer to her opinion.

Cheerful companions are treasures, and all will gather round you if you are faithful to yourself; exercise will make you cheerful, and cheerfulness will make you friends.

The cost of printing each Bank of England note is 5d. The notes received back into the bank every day are destroyed to prevent future use.

A farmer returning home in his wagon after delivering a load of corn, is a more certain sign of national prosperity than a nobleman riding in his chariot to the opera.

When Handel's "Messiah" was produced at Dublin in the year 1841, the ladies were respectfully requested to attend the performance without their hoops.

A French seller of suasages infuses the lottery principle into his business, by putting a gold coin in one of every fifty suasages.

M. A. Fould, Minister and Secretary of State, has left Paris for England, with the view of visiting the Manchester Exhibition.

The estimates of the war department, amounting to £1,340,000 sterling, were voted by the Sardinian members, with hardly any discussion.

A wise man desires only what is within his reach; a fool desires what is unattainable.

A narrative by Prince Napoleon of his late travels is to be shortly published at Paris.

The young lady who burst into tears has been put together again.

The cattle murrain in the northern part of Europe is subsiding.

## HOME MISCELLANY.

A Hotel Keeper Shot by his Intemperate Son.—In Atalanta, Ga., the keeper of the Fulton House was shot by his son, the ball lodging in the backbone, leaving no hope of recovery. The *Intelligencer* of that place says: "The particulars of this horrid transaction were these. The young man, William Witcher, has been for some time past addicted to intemperance. He and his father were closed in a room together. What transpired is not known; it is supposed the former reproved his son for his intemperate and disorderly course. Immediately after supper he followed his father to his room, and shot him down in the presence of his wife and children—the mother, brothers and sisters of the assassin. He immediately sprang from the room, and made his escape through the darkness. The money-box has since been discovered broken open. At latest accounts he had not been apprehended."

Discontent.—Some people are never content with their lot, let what will happen. Clouds and darkness are over their heads, alike whether it rain or shine. To them every incident is an accident, and every accident a calamity. Even when they have their own way, they like it no better than your way. We saw a most striking illustration of the infirmity we speak of, in the conduct of a child about three years old. He was crying because his mother had shut the parlor door. "Poor thing," said a neighbor compassionately, "you have shut the child out." "It's all the same to him," said the mother; "he would cry if I called him in and then shut the door. It's a peculiarity of that boy, that if he is left rather suddenly on either side of a door, he considers himself shut out, and rebels accordingly." There are older children who take the same view of things.

Ears of the Horse.—It is a good sign for a horse to carry one ear forward and the other backwark when on a journey, because this stretching of the ears in contrary directions shows that he is attentive to everything that is taking place around him; and while he is so doing, he cannot be much fatigued, or likely soon to become so. Few horses sleep without pointing their ears as above, that they may receive notice of the approach of objects in every direction. "When horses or mules," says Dr. Arnott, "march in company at night, those in the front direct their ears forward, those in the rear direct them backward, and those in the centre turn them laterally or across; the whole troop seeming thus to be actuated by one feeling, which watches the general safety."

A Runaway River—A Deserted Town.—The *Nebraskian* describes a flagrant outrage upon "squatter sovereignty" as having been lately perpetrated by the Missouri, in the vicinity of De Soto, Washington County, in that Territory. The ice gorged in the bend of the river, a few miles above that town, and the water with a criminal disregard of the rights of De Soto and her ferry privileges, took a short cut across the bend, forcing a channel near Calhoun, Iowa, and making De Soto an inland town of Nebraska, some four or five miles from the river, to the infinite disgust of the inhabitants of that city. By this arrangement a few thousand acres of land will be added to the already extensive domains of Nebraska.

A Curious Sight.—They have adopted, in Chicago, a practice that strongly puts us in mind of "the watch" in olden times, and the negro regulations now "down south." They arrest everybody found in the streets between midnight and five o'clock in the morning! Such a rule would work very awkwardly in this city during the ball season. Only fancy four thousand people emerging from the "Firemen's" or the "Light Guards'," at the Academy, and being captured in Fourteenth street! What a paragraph for the newspapers! What a difficulty on the part of the twelve hundred police to persuade them to go, for the night, to the stationhouses.—*N. Y. paper.*

Anecdote of Whitfield.—Whitfield, when preaching at Princeton, N. J., detecting one of his auditory fast asleep, came to a pause and deliberately spoke as follows: "If I had come to speak to you in my own name, you might question my right to interrupt your indolent repose; but I have come in the name of the Lord of Hosts," and accompanying these words with a heavy blow upon the pulpit, he roard out, "*and I must and will be heard!*" You may be sure that the sleeper started up as if he had heard close to his head a clap of thunder.

Col. Kinney "Turned Up."—The New Orleans *Picayune* is informed that Col. Kinney was at Ruatan on the 13th ult. It seems that after leaving Greytown the Colonel had directed his course to Omoa, or some place to the eastward, on the Honduras coast, but on account of his supposed sympathy and connection with filibusterism, was not allowed to land. He afterwards made his way to Ruatan, where the schooner which bore him and his fortunes was condemned, having sprung a leak in a severe gale in those waters.

Queer Food for Fun.—A stranger went into an office recently and requested to see a late Eastern paper. One was handed him, but he had not perused it more than a minute when he commenced laughing immoderately. He was asked the cause of his mirth, and this is the reply he made: "Ha! ha! all the California widders in the Eastern States is applyin' for a divorce, and my wife's among 'em!"

Slang Language.—The indulgence of slang and cant phrases is exceedingly vulgar and objectionable in any one, even in men, quite as much so as the habitual use of oaths.

Life's Vicissitudes.—There is an old gentleman in one of the city pauper institutions at South Boston, who was many years the President of one of the largest insurance companies in the country. He was for a whole generation the associate and friend of Thorndikes, the Brookses, the Lymans, the Amorys, the Cabots, the Perkinses, and other merchant princes of Boston. He has insured millions upon millions of property in a single year, and is now in his old age maintained at the public charge.

A Yankee Dodge.—Two pedlars travelling in Centre County, Pennsylvania, recently hit upon an ingenious expedient to raise the wind. One of them traveled in advance from house to house, asserting that the Lock Haven Bank had suspended payment, and refused to receive its notes in payment for the goods he sold. The next day his accomplice came along, confirming the report, but receiving the notes in payment for goods, alleging that he was indebted to the bank.

How to Save Plums.—Having been disappointed for several years in raising this excellent fruit, by the ravages of the curculio, I was induced in the year 1854 to try the following experiment: about the middle of June, or perhaps later, every evening, I syringed the trees with a pailful or two of slacked lime water. In the following fall I gathered an abundant crop of fine fruit. I do not say that this remedy is infallible, but "seeing is believing."—*Waltham Sentinel.*

Desertions from the British Army.—The Halifax *Chronicle* regrets to learn that desertions are very frequent from that garrison. One night the whole guard at the Royal Engineers' Yard, the corporal in charge excepted, deserted in a body. The corporal was tied up prior to their going off. A boat at the bridge is missing, and it is supposed the men stole her. A few years since the whole of the guard at the barracks in St. John city deserted in the same way, after they had hushed up the corporal by gagging him.

Relics of Washington.—The Baltimore *Patriot* says a cane and spy-glass, once owned by General Washington, are now deposited at an auction store, for public sale. The circumstances which forced these sacred relics into market must be regretted, but as they are to be sold, the *Patriot* suggests that the cane be purchased by the "Mount Vernon Association."

Cheap Sugar.—All the indications are that sugar will recede from the present high price, to which it was forced by the short crop in Louisiana last year. The crop this year promises to be the largest ever raised in that State. In addition to this, the amount of maple sugar this year is 68,000,000 pounds, or nearly equal to one-half the whole product of sugar last year in the United States.

Sagacity of a Dog.—Old Rolla, a well-known hound of Montgomery, Alabama, fell lately into a well, forty feet deep, in which he showed very little sagacity; but he made up for it in getting out. A rope being let down to him, he seized the end in his teeth, and was thus—only, however, on the second trial—hauled safely forty feet out of the well.

Became Crazy at a Camp Meeting.—The Methodists have been holding a camp meeting recently in Wyoming County. Mr. Hiram Norris, a wealthy resident of Warsaw, was a prominent participator in the meeting, and became insane in consequence of the excitement. He has been taken to the Utica Asylum.

Counterfeit Gin.—In Philadelphia, Messrs. John W. Hanford and John W. Kyle have been held to bail in the sum of $2,000 each by Ald. Ogle on a charge of counterfeiting, on a large scale, the "Schiedam Schnapps" of Mr. Udolpho Wolfe of New York. The evidence in support of the charge was direct and conclusive.

A Writing Machine.—An ingenious piece of mechanism, designed to enable a person to record his thoughts or observations while travelling in the cars, in a crowd, or in any place where ordinary writing apparatus cannot be used, has been invented by Mr. Benjamin Livermore of Hartland, Vt.

Slavery Dividing the Church.—The Southern members of the New School Presbyterian Church, who seceded at Louisville, have called a new General Assembly at Washington on the 27th August, of all the members, North and South, who wish to waive the slavery question in the church organization.

Ship Fever in Chicago.—There are several cases of ship fever in the West Division. Six or seven families of Norwegians, resident on Jefferson street, who have lately come from New York, brought the disease with them. It is said to be a mild type of the sickness, but still there is danger.

Horses.—A gentleman writing to the *American Agriculturalist* states that he thoroughly cured a fine young mare, afflicted with the heaves, by feeding her on cornstalks, and that the disease never rerurned.

Value of Personal Property in Cincinnati.—The value of personal property in this city, for the present year, by the Assessor's returns to the County Auditor, amounts to over $20,000,000.

Singular.—The Milwaukie (Wis.) *Free Democrat*, says that two persons, father and son, were killed by lightning in Muskego, lately, while the sun was shining in all its splendor. They were at work in a field.

St. Paul, Minnesota.—At the late election, this flourishing town, so recently a wilderness, polled two thousand eight hundred and twenty votes.

The cry of hard times is beginning to be heard in the land. The country no longer has the cash to pay its debts. Especially it no longer has the cash with which to wage all sorts of furious speculations. But what is strange is that our Western friends are complaining of this state of things as if some foreign enemy had brought it upon them. They seem to suppose that if they were only let alone they could go on forever, borrowing at two to five per cent a month, and getting rich all the while on the rise in town lots. That may all be true, but to our unilluminated vision, they would get on faster if they would leave off trading in the soil and go to working it. They might not in that way inflate the prices of their lands to such a degree, but they would at least get from them some substantial and tangible products, and stand a chance to have food for man and beast through the ensuing Winter, with some show of freight on their rapidly multiplying railroads. These can never be made profitable from the sale of corner lots alone.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Some eighteen months ago, a young and beautiful German girl by the name of Elizabeth Weiles, residing in Cincinnati, became attached to Carl Hoffman, a fellow-countryman, and both alike had the fondest hopes of connubial happiness. But Elizabeth's parents refused to sanction the union, and Carl in disgust left the country. Shocked by this fearful waking from her glorious dream, Elizabeth sickened at heart, and the months dragged heavily along, till to please her parents, she consented to wed another, while Carl still had her affections. The union of course was an unhappy one, and broken down in spirits, the poor girl purchased poison and put an end to her own life. The time to prevent unhappy matches is before the first intimacies of our children with those whom we do not like are formed; once formed and cemented by love, it is too late to root up the full grown passion.

A speech has lately been made in Wisconsin by a man one hundred and seventeen years old. He told his auditors that he was a native of Detroit, was of French extraction, had lived in Illinois and St. Louis, and remembered the time when the same locations were under Spanish, French and British rule; had fought the battles of America, in whose government he is most of all interested; that he had been three times married, and had had nine children, but one of whom survives, the seventh, and she is nearly three-score-and-ten; and that he had spent his whole life in the border settlements. A considerable number of veteran pioneers were present on the occasion, who convulsed the company with laughter, by their stories of border life.

It is remarkable that disease of the teeth occurs to such an extent only on the race of mankind to which we belong. In the other branches of the human family, the disposition of the teeth to decay does not exist. It would appear, indeed, as if a faulty structure of the teeth were an attribute of superior civilization, and that the more savage man becomes, the more perfect and impervious to decay are his teeth. In the negro and similar races, disease of the teeth seldom occurs. There is little doubt that many of the habits and customs which attend the advance of society in luxury and refinement are injurious to the teeth.

A man labors under a great delusion when he thinks the possession of a hundred thousand dollars gives him the control of the thoughts and actions of every man within the circle of ten miles. His money enables him to pay down for his food, and to ride when it would be more conducive to his health to walk—but in this country poor men are in the habit of thinking for themselves; and they care no more for the good opinion of your hundred thousand dollar fellows, than they do for that of an honest hod-carrier.—*Sandy Hill Herald.*

The first State Prison erected in this country is still standing in the upper part of New York. It was erected in the then village of Greenwich, in the years 1794 and 1795, and was opened for the reception of prisoners from the entire State in 1796. It was a large three story stone building, having all its workshops in the rear. The space was enclosed by a strong wall fourteen feet high in front, and twenty-three in rear, within which stood the prison and its appendages.

A writer in *Hunt's Magazine* suggests a new plan of extinguishing fires. It is simply saturating the water of the fire engines with common salt and potash, very cheap articles, which, acting together, impregnate the wood so that the flames cannot spread any further. The suggester of this idea even goes on to say that many a fire, which is within reach, might be stopped without any engine, by discharging finely powdered clay lime or chalk through a tube on the blaze.

A tremendous storm passed over Fredericksburg, Va., on Tuesday, with hailstones as large as hen's eggs. All the windows on the windward side of the houses were demolished, and all the magnets in the telegraph offices burnt, excepting one. The railroad, from Aquia Creek to Fredericksburg, is badly washed and both trains suspended. The one from the north was thrown from the track, slightly injuring three passengers.

The human brain is built up by a wonderful process, during which it assumes in succession the form of the brain of a fish, of a reptile, of a bird, of a mammiferous quadruped, and finally it takes upon it its unique character as a human brain. Hence the remark of Oken that "man is the sum total of all the animals."

Mr. Bayard Taylor is about to be married to Miss Marie Hausen, a daughter of the eminent German astronomer of that name. The wedding will take place at Gotha, the residence of the bride's family, in the Autumn, after Mr. Taylor's return from the North Cape. The happy couple will spend the next Winter at Moscow. This event will not prevent the execution of Mr. Taylor's plan of exploration of Central Asia, previous to his return to this country.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Trenton *State Gazette* says that a woman residing in Ocean County, N. J., was frightened to death by the idea of the comet! At night she saw a light from a large fire in the pines, and was immediately possessed with the idea that it was the comet, that the earth was on fire, and about to be destroyed. Her alarm was so great that she was thrown into convulsions, from the effects of which she died the same night.

General Scott has been summoned to Washington by the Secretary of War to indicate the military preparations necessary on the part of the government to maintain its supremacy in Utah. He has submitted a report stating the number of troops, with the equipment and commissariat necessary in the existing emergency, the particulars of which, however, have not transpired.

There is in the possession of Mrs. Captain Cole, of Wickford, Rhode Island, a canary bird that, about two weeks since, became a mother and step-mother at one and the same time. Her maternal cares are equally divided between a great awkward-looking *robin* and a tiny fledgeling of her *own species*. Mother and young ones are doing well.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum and family sailed for Europe in the steamship *Canada*, to rejoin Mr. Barnum in England. We are informed that Mr. B. intends to make that country his future home. It would be far better for his creditors if they had accepted his first proposal, and give him a chance to retrieve his lost fortune.—*Bridgeport Farmer.*

A law was passed by the N. Y. Legislature last session, to take effect July 1st, by which the three days of grace, which by the law merchants allowed the payee of a note payable at sight or on a given day after sight, are abolished. Hereafter every note drawn payable within this State will become due at the time specified upon its face.

Pearls are said to have been found in Nine Mile Creek, Hannibal, Oswego County. Four hundred were found in fifteen hundred water clams, in two days. The above pearl rumor would sound well from the mouth of the English sailor in "The Pacha of Many Tales," but will scarcely find believers from any less authentic source.

Chicago is evidently getting to be a city. Within the past two weeks, says the Chicago *Times*, only three Constables and two Justices of the Peace have been sent to Bridewell, one county physician and two alms-house agents, arrested for robbing graves and selling human bodies.

A water snake three feet and a half long was lately removed from the stomach of a woman at Logansport, Indiana. She supposes that she swallowed the reptile while drinking from a spring in the night-time, four years ago. She suffered excruciating pain during that time.

It is stated that there are a very large number of mad dogs in Chester and Delaware Counties, Pa., and that horses, cows and hogs have become rabid from being bitten; and in Philadelphia, it is said, no less than five deaths have occurred from hydrophobia since January.

Among the visitors at the Auburn State Prison, the other day, was a lady in the Bloomer dress. She was the object of much curiosity in the eyes of some of the convicts, many of whom were incarcerated before that new fashion came out.

A man's character and behavior in public, and at home, are often as different as a lady's looks at a ball, and in a morning before she has gone through the ceremony of the toilet. But real merit, like artless beauty, shines forth at all times distinguishly illustrious.

Prior to 1850, the number of Americans that indulged in a tour to Europe did not exceed seven thousand five hundred in any one year. Now, the number who cross the water, annually, for an airing, has swelled to thirty-five thousand.

A German was killed on the Fourth, in Baltimore, in a tavern row, and two children were accidentally shot by the careless use of firearms. This is called having an unusually quiet time in that city.

The New Orleans *Picayune* has been presented with an apple grown in that city, "the first New Orleans apple," it says, "we ever saw." It grew on a tree about four feet high.

A hogshead of tobacco sold in Richmond, Va., at $100 per hundred pounds. This is considered possibly the highest price yet obtained in Virginia for tobacco in the leaf.

Hon. James A. Bayard, the distinguished United States Senator, has had the degree of LL.D. conferred on him by Delaware College.

Asking a favor by letter, or giving a person time to think of it, is only giving him an opportunity of getting off handsomely.

The total number of voters in Boston, according to the late census, just completed by George Adams, Esq., is 22,674.

Friendship is a silent gentleman that makes no parade; the true heart dances no hornpipe on the tongue.

## NEW YORK TABLET.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent writing from Miltown, New Brunswick, will have a hearing in our next issue. Our space is so greatly trenched upon by news of different kinds that we will be soon forced to push all correspondence and mere intelligence into other pages than the editorial ones—already crammed to disadvantage.


# NEW YORK TABLET.

**NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 18, '57.**


### THE BOYS OF NEW YORK.

THE article in the *Tribune* of the 10th inst., together with one since the recent riots, on this subject, is well worthy of perusal, and is calculated to interest the friends of law and order of all creeds and parties. It must be admitted to the writer that the education of the boys of our great cities, and the consequent results of that education, or *miseducation*, "are subjects of the deepest and widest interest," but the remedies suggested for the evils evolving from the growing vices of large masses of youth, although in part very good, do not strike us as adequate to the depth and malignity of the disease.

More of Common School training, in conjunction with a legislation *repressive of all lucrative traffic in other men's vices*, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, will produce a new order of things, for the better, both in morals and politics. Here lies its mistake. That mere secular education fails to arrest the current of juvenile immorality, has been admitted and proclaimed by very high authorities. The presidents of colleges and other teachers, not long since, at a public meeting, relative to this subject, left on record their experience as well as their convictions, *that whilst both the means and the acquirements of secular education have been steadily on the increase, there has been an inverse ratio of morals amongst the youth of the country at large.* At the meeting referred to there was a concurrence of opinion, that our systems of education were defective in the main, because, and solely because, they aim chiefly at the culture of the intellect, and mostly, if not altogether, ignore the fact, of the higher necessity of moral culture.

Another fact which the *Tribune* should bear in mind, is this: Statistics published in its own columns, if we remember right, and, certainly, circulated in the most important dailies of the country prove, that *mere knowledge or information has no effect on morals.* The least intelligent people, speaking in a worldly sense, furnish least criminals, while those who respond to the dictates of sound reason most, according to the perverted phraseology of modern times, are denominated savages. Compare the number of crimes of every sort committed by the Indians in any of the "Reservations," with those perpetrated by an equal number of whites, even in the rural districts, and you will find that so far from the Indians being behind us in morality, as they are in intelligence, we are not, as a race, within hailing distance of them. Again, to teach a man without fixed moral principles the art of writing is to put a pen into a hand which may use it for forgery, and to make such a man expert in the world's business is to put wings on Mercury, the father of thieving. But the *Tribune* knows this as well as we do, and it is only necessary to indicate where it has fallen short in its theory for preventing crime in a greater degree, to secure its attention to what we consider the best and only cure for the distempers of young minds—a religious education.

The *Tribune*, indeed, does not overlook the necessity of religion, for it remarks significantly that "considerable less than half the children and youth of our city are receiving *no* sort of *systematic* religious instruction or culture whatever." Whose fault is this? Not the State's, for if it attempted to supply morals to its minors, then would its tyranny be complete. Not Society, for Society has no right to interfere. The Parents? Yes, the Parents are to blame, in so far as they neglect their peculiar province—the forming of the minds of their children on matters of moral duty. What the Parent does not provide, no agency can fully supply. Well-conducted homes—far more than well-conducted seminaries of learning—control the springs of vice and virtue; and he who, in the pulpit or school-room, attempts to roll back the effects of parental negligence may, like Sisyphus, produce friction, but not progress. We speak now of teachers in general, for our remarks do not apply to those Societies in connection with the Catholic Church, which take the place and fulfil the purpose of parents to the young. *These* teach morals as well as mathematics, and reconcile the divorce sued out three hundred years ago between science and revealed religion. *These have* a faith to teach, and their superior success, in comparison with Sectarian or State Schools, is too patent to require evidence. If the Editor of the *Tribune* has ever been in any of the institutions conducted by the Society of the Christian Brothers, or any academy under the charge of religious women, he has already noted the gulf between the manners and tone of thought of *their* pupils and those of the State, or Sectarian, Schools.

It is true that the rising generation of bad boys in New York shows a strong contingent of Irish and Catholic names, and it would be strange if it did not. But the vast majority of these belong to the "thirty thousand" of those who receive "no sort of *systematic* religious instruction or culture whatever," and by transferring one-third of the responsibility of their immorality to bad parents, one-third to a debasing public conscience, and one-third to themselves, we get wholly rid of the odium attached to them. If able men and philanthropists, such as the editor of the *Tribune* enter heartily into the cause of reform, and despite the sectarian prejudices which act as a cancer worm in our public schools, lend their support to the church schools, a vast reduction of that thirty thousand *absent youths*, truants, &c., will soon be effected: and the reproach of abortions now so like the churches by law established in England, shall be ere long wiped away. Reform is evidently necessary. Let the right men put their shoulder to it at once, for what is

——"Well when done,
'Twere well 'twere done quickly."

### THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY.

WE are pleased to note with what spirit the *New Era* treats this gross wrong upon the people of Canada. In its issue of the 11th, the editor administers a cutting rebuke to a Mr. Ellice, M.P., who performed the part of Counsel for the Company, before the Committee of the House of Commons, and asserted that "nobody knew anything of the country involved before the English Invasion." The *Era* remarks that "no man, who pretends to be a competent witness in the inquiry, can presume to say that at the treaties of Utretch, Ryswick, and Paris, *nothing* was known of that vast region, or that the forts St. Pierre, Maurepas, La Reine, and Bourbon, had no recognized existence at the time of the invasion," and closes by asking Mr. Ellice, who threatens on behalf of the Company, to "form a connection with the United States"—"Does he forget or remember that he is not now dealing with a clique of rival speculators who might, possibly, take alarm at his menaces? but with a great Colony, under a government strictly responsible to its inhabitants, who have just attained to a full sense of their rights to an empire, and who are not at all prone to be frightened from their manifest duty to themselves and their posterity."

There are many points of resemblance between the jobbing in public lands on this, and that on the other, side of the Line, but ours is, undoubtedly, the lesser outrage. A Railroad and a Fur Company—a traffic which subsists on agriculture, and one which depends on the prolongation of the savage state, while they may both do great wrong to a country or its inhabitants produce very different results; and if there were no considerations of national policy to be taken into account at all, we would still be surprised to see the Canadian Press less earnest than it is on such a theme as the Hudson Bay monopoly.

CHANGING FRONT.—Whatever other predilections the present Emperor of the French inherits from his Uncle, his policy in regard to India is no heirloom. The leading idea of Napoleon I., was the destruction of British power in the East, and the treaties negotiated in 1809 by England, with Persia, Affghanistan, Scinde and the Punjaub, show with what alarm he filled her rulers. The Ameers of Scinde undertook "not to allow in their country any settlement of the tribe of the French," while those of the Punjaub as "Servants of the Heavenly Throne," promised by their beards that they would "make war upon, repel and not permit to cross, any French looking eastward for British India." So with the Shah.

But all that is changed. France sends out fourteen transports with troops to China at the request of England, *so as to prevent the withdrawal of British troops from India*, for the scene of trouble in China. Our readers are already aware that there has been a great mutiny among the native troops in English pay—that the reported seizure of Delhi, a city of 250,000 inhabitants, and the residence of the Great Mogul's descendant is reported, and that, but for this timely aid given by France the whole fabric of British dominion might be within a few years undermined by the irritated Hindoos. It is impossible to foresee what object Napoleon III. has in thus buttressing up a system which his Uncle made every conceivable effort to demolish, and time alone can determine its wisdom or its truculency.

THE "BUFFALO EXPRESS."—We see by an article in the *Sunday Dispatch* that the editor of the Buffalo *Express* has been quoting us at some length. The *Express* must be improving. Time was, when we read it, that nothing but the results of editorial nightmares were to be seen in its original columns, and we augur great good to its readers from the change.

### DEDICATION IN BALLSTON, N. Y.

SUNDAY week last will be long remembered by the Catholic residents of Saratoga and Ballston. In the former place, from 4, A.M., to 8, A.M., Masses were celebrated by the Rev. Messrs. Lindon and Lennon of Boston, McNulty of Watertown, Daly of Troy, Daly, late of Vermont, Father Cull, the pastor, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. McCloskey; after which the Rt. Rev. Bishop and clergymen proceeded to Ballston. At 10 1-2 his Lordship, preceded by acolytes, and the clergy chanting the psalms prescribed by the Ritual for such occasions, solemnly blessed the new Church in that town, under the invocation of "Mary Immaculate." This ceremony being concluded, High Mass was chanted by the Rev. T. Samuel, O. S. F., Alleghany, Cattaraugus Co., and after the Gospel, the Bishop, taking for his text a selection from the Canticle of the *Magnificat*, delivered a discourse, which, for beauty of diction, we have seldom heard surpassed. Our space, we regret, will not permit us to give any extracts from it; but it was in every way well worthy of the distinguished ecclesiastic. A digression on the recently-declared Dogma was, perhaps, the most striking passage of its many beautiful ones, and the peroration was a fitting close of a discourse which forced, as it were, the hearer to forget the three-fourths of an hour occupied in its delivery. We cannot speak too highly of the services of the choir, under the direction of Miss E. Magee, assisted by Miss M. Magee, Miss Anna Dinneen, Miss Curtaine, and several others.

In the evening the Bishop and Clergy returned to Saratoga where Vespers commenced at 7 o'clock, P. M. After the *Magnificat*, the Rev. P. M'Nulty ascended the altar and delivered a Discourse from the Epistle of the day, to nearly a thousand people. The Rev. Gentleman showed that Sacrifice was the means dictated by reason in all ages, for the homage and adoration of the Supreme Being—that a "clean oblation" was to be offered everywhere, from the rising to the setting sun, according to the prophecy of Malachy—and, that the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is the only one which can, or does, realize the prediction. The Rev. Gentleman's discourse was distinguished by an admirable distribution of parts, choice language, and close reasoning. Solemn Benediction, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop, closed the services of the day.

We pay but a slight tribute to the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Cull when we say that he has worked wonders in his mission. The Church in Saratoga, erected at a cost of $25,000, is a monument which speaks with telling eloquence in his praise, and the new Church of Ballston, if less expensive, is no less an evidence of how much may be done by a willing heart and an energetic head, even in a poor and sparse community.

PROVIDENCE POLITICS.—"At the fifth trial Wm. M. Rodman was elected by nine hundred majority, the Democrats having deserted their candidate, John N. Francis, *and having voted by hundreds* for Wm. M. Rodman, the candidate of the American Republicans, Republican Americans, &c."—"*F. M. H.*" *in the* TABLET *of July 4th.*

"Mr. Francis, the Democratic candidate, received at the last trial, twenty-four votes more than were given for him at the last previous trial, *and a larger vote than had ever been given to any candidate for Mayor, if we except that cast for Danforth in 1853, and that cast for Mr. Olney on the 9th of June.*"—"*An Adopted Citizen*" *in the Providence Daily Post of July 8th.*

If these two sentences be, as we think they are, reconcilable, "An Adopted Citizen" has lost his temper in the communication from which we extract the latter one, without cause. Will F. M. H. save further words on a very insignificant subject by proving his statement, showing that it is consistent with "An Adopted Citizen's," or withdrawing it, at once?—ED. N. Y. TABLET.

LAYING OF A CORNER STONE.—The foundation stone of a new Church will be laid in Hudson City, Bergen, New Jersey, on Sunday, the 19th of July, at two o'clock, P.M. The Church will be dedicated to St. Joseph, by Bishop Bayley, assisted by several clergymen.

### ANNUAL EXHIBITION AT HOLY CROSS COLLEGE, WORCESTER, MASS.

The annual exhibition of Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., took place on Tuesday, the 8th inst. A very large and respectable audience were present, including a great number of the Rev. clergy, who testified to the able and pleasing character of the exercises by warm approbation. The majority of the pieces delivered were original compositions, having been prepared for the occasion by the students themselves. These productions would have done credit to pens more experienced than those of their authors, abounding, as they did, with passages which gave forth the ring of true poetry. The sentiments were of the most unquestionable tone, full of patriotism that was neither affected nor mawkish. Bernard A. Galligan delivered in a most spirited and appreciative manner a poem whose theme was Ireland. A Monody on the lamented Dr. Kane, followed from Denis O'Donohue, a very intelligent young speaker. A well-written piece (of local interest from its allusions to Mount Pakachoag, on which Holy Cross is situated) was exceedingly well delivered by Thomas W. Dee. Thomas Cahill gave a recitation on the "Death of Marquette," full of touching pathos, melody, and simplicity. E. F. Bealm delivered the poem on "William Tell" finely; B. R. Shekell's recital of the ode on "Mount Vernon" was also excellent. The opening and closing addresses by Masters Frank Reilly, and Michael Dougherty; the dialogue by Wm. N. Roach and T. F. Carusi; the declamations of P. Egan, William J. Denvir and M. Flaherty, were all deserving of high commendation.

A select band under direction of Mr. Leland, teacher of music at the College, discoursed sweet sounds at occasional intervals.

A distribution of medals and premiums, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, followed the exhibition; and much generous feeling was shown in the heartiness with which the students applauded their more successful fellows who gained the prizes. The number of these latter is too great for specification, but we cannot forego the pleasure of naming Charles Stone and Thomas J. Cahill, who were each the recipients of no less than three silver medals.

Thanks to the ability of Father Blenkinsop, the efficient and much-loved President, the College is widening its reach of influence, and continually adding to its list of members. It can never have greater success than it merits; may it always have enough for its need.

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Warning to Laborers.—The increased heat of the last few days, and the heading "death by sun stroke," in the morning papers, remind us that persons on public works are greatly exposed to the temptation of drink. Nothing can be more productive of fatal results. Temperance in diet of all kinds is proper at every season, but a *duty* now. The Coroners' investigations in the "hot week" of '53 showed that, of its hundred victims *more than one half* had indulged too freely in beverages which prepared them for the prostrating blow. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

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The "Saratoga Cottage," "Grove House" and "Union," Saratoga Springs.—Any of our readers taking advantage of their leisure for visiting Saratoga should call at the Saratoga Cottage, on Hamilton street, where they will secure comfort and retirement. It is kept by Messrs. McPharlan & Higgins—two gentlemen who pay the greatest attention to the wants of their guests, and ask but moderate remuneration. Another house, every way worthy of patronage, is the "Grove House," but a few steps from the Catholic Church, and about a block from the "Cottage," and two from Congress Springs. A third, is the "Union," conducted by Mr. S. Flanagan, whose name to all who know him is a synonym for hospitality and every virtue commendable in a host.

### SCHOOL AND COLLEGE EXHIBITIONS.

St. John's College, Fordham.—The Twelfth Annual Commencement of St. John's College will take place on Wednesday, July 15. Exercises will commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

The Christian Schools.—The annual exhibition and distribution of premiums of the above schools will take place at the Academy of Music, 14th street, on Thursday evening, July 23. The entertainments will be various and interesting—a Drama, Speeches, Orations, &c. We hope there will be a full house. To commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

The Annual Exhibition of the Ursuline Convent, Morrissania, will take place on Monday, July 20.

The Annual Distribution of Premiums to the Pupils of the Academy of the Holy Infancy, Manhattanville, will take place on Tuesday, July 21, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

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Distribution of Premiums.—During the past week we have had the pleasure of assisting at four very agreeable entertainments in the shape of school examinations and distributions of premiums. On Monday, the 6th inst., at the select school conducted by the Ladies of the Sacred Heart in thirty-sixth street, on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at the school of St. Mary's, Pitt street, and on Thursday at the parish school of St. James. The pupils of these different schools gave proof of much proficiency in the various branches of learning which had formed the matter of their studies.

If comparisons were not odious we might say, without wishing to detract, in the least, from the merits of the other schools, that the satisfaction and even surprise experienced at the examination of St. James's School was very great. On Friday the parish school attached to the Cathedral brought also its exercises to a close by a public examination, and by the distribution of premiums.

The school attached to St. Joseph's and Transfiguration churches had already been closed by similar exercises.

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Catholic Library Association, 839 Broadway.—At the regular monthly meeting of this body, held on Monday, the 6th inst., the President called up the report of "the Committee on Charter," after which the Secretary read the Certified Copy of the Charter, which, on motion, was approved by the meeting. Some further routine business was transacted, after which the meeting adjourned to August.

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Pic-Nic Excursion.—A Pic-Nic Excursion to Hastings will take place on Wednesday, the 22d of this month, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Church, Hudson City, Bergen. The steamboat *Santa Claus*, with two large barges, will leave Jersey City, at eight o'clock, A.M., and Hoboken, at nine o'clock. Tickets fifty cents—can be procured from the Rev. Father Venuta, or from any of the gentlemen composing the Committee—also on board the boat on the morning of the Excursion.

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Not so Black.—The riot in the Seventeenth Ward on the evening of the 12th is said by some of the morning papers to have been the work of Germans and *Irish*. This is a mistake. There were no Irish engaged in it.

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The Riot Continued.—Up to 12 o'clock Monday night the Germans of Avenue A, kept up the riot at intervals. There was a rumor of an intended attack on the Station House, but no such attack was made. A Police Captain was pelted with stones during the day, and two policemen obliged to take refuge in a neighboring manufactory, which was sacked by the rioters in their search for the fugitives. The Germans kept entire possession of Avenue A during the day. Three regiments were ordered under arms, but about 1 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, all was comparatively quiet. Certain reporters were much annoyed at the fact of all this being done without the co-operation of the Irish.

### BALLS AND EXCURSIONS.

"Indelicate and lascivious songs and *dances* seldom fail to produce the same fatal effects, [lighting up the worst passions of the young mind,] and are, therefore, cautiously to be avoided. In the same class are to be numbered, soft and obscene books: possessing, as they do, a fatal influence in exciting to filthy allurements, and in kindling criminal desire in the mind of youth: they are to be shunned as pictures of licentiousness, and incentives to turpitude."—*Catechism of the Council of Trent, Balt., p. 29.*

At all times the most illustrious and zealous bishops have given pastoral instructions to the faithful, exhorting them to avoid dances. Vialart de Herse, bishop of Chalons, addressed a circular to his parish priests exhorting them to use every effort of their zeal, and all the resources of their ministry, in abolishing dances. And in the same pastoral he commands them to refuse absolution to those for whom these amusements are, in the least, an occasion of sin; unless they promise to stay away from them and fulfil their promise, he also directs the clergy to reprimand the latter, often in public, and in the pulpit, by representing to them vividly the fatal consequences of dancing, and he urges that the people place, as it were, a wall of brass between themselves and all such amusements.

"The devil," says Tertullian, "leads people no longer to the temples of idols, but to the ball, where one sees living statues, living idols, who try, with all their charms, to seduce the heart and 'make it apostatize.' If we find Christians in these profane assemblies, it is a mark that they are no longer Christians; for, can that which wounded the consciences of the primitive Christians be indiscriminately permitted in our days? Is not our holy religion as invariable in its morality as in its dogmas?"

Believing that the Tablet is intended to be a vehicle of valuable and useful reading for families, I have proposed to give to them, through its columns, a few more papers on this subject, but will close the present with an extract from the Acts of the Councils of Milan:

"*The Dance*," says St. Charles, "*is an ingenious invention for corrupting morals; it is the cause of bad thoughts, impure expressions, of adulteries, of the most shameful acts of impurity, of quarrels and murders; it turns away many persons from their religious duties, from prayer, holy reading, and makes them inattentive to the instructions of which they stand in extreme need. One cannot go there*," continues this holy Archbishop, "*without frequently offending God. Can any one desire his salvation and expose himself to so many, and so great evils, which are the unhappy fruits of dancing?*"

In my next, I purpose to select some general considerations on dancing from the work of the Rev. Abbe Hulot on balls and dancing.

Sacerdos.

P.S.—It is not in Brooklyn alone, but in every city of this Union, instances like the following, confirmatory of the statement of St. Charles, are unhappily furnished:

Fight at a Dance—One Man Killed and Several Seriously, if not Fatally Injured.—A serious affair occurred at the hotel of Patrick McCarty on Flatbush avenue, Prospect Hill, between four and five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in which Francis Mahady was killed, and the proprietor, his brother, Joseph McCarty, John Burns, and Jim Butler, were more or less injured. It appears that there was a dance in the shed at the rear of the bar-room. A party headed by Bernard Butler attempted to gain admittance, but were repulsed by the party inside. Butler went out and soon coming back with reinforcements made a second assault, and then a general fight ensued, in which Butler cut to the right and left with a pocket knife he had in his hand. He stabbed Mahady and the McCartys. Tim Butler and Burns were aiding Bernard Butler, and were severely cut and bruised by the McCarty party. W. M. Shanley, connected with the Butler party, was also considerably bruised. The fight was general in the bar-room until it was ascertained what had been done, when Bernard Butler made his escape out of the house. He was pursued by Constables Ladley and Price, and given in charge of Under Sheriff Stryker, who had him conveyed to jail. Shanley was also committed as an accessory. He states that he was attacked and defended himself the best he could.

Patrick McCarty was stabbed in the knee joint and in the abdomen; also wounded on the left side, near the axilla.

Joseph McCarty was stabbed in the right arm, above the wrist, severing the tendons; one wound in the abdomen, and one in the left side near the axilla.

Francis Mahady was stabbed between the sixth and seventh ribs, the knife passing under the sternum and entering the lung. He died in about half an hour afterwards.

The McCartys are both dangerously injured, and it was feared yesterday that they could not live. Burns and Tim Butler are also hurt, but no fatal consequences are feared therefrom, while several more who were engaged in the muss were seriously bruised.—*Morning Paper.*

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### BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Subscribers. — Subscribers who may receive bills will please attend to them immediately, as our terms are payment in advance.

We intend making the Tablet a first-class paper, and we cannot do it without adopting, as far as practicable, the cash principle.

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Business Notice.—Wanted—A number of men, in the different States of the Union, to act as Agents for the Tablet, and for the sale of books. None but persons who can be well recommended need apply.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

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We desire to warn persons wishing to subscribe to the Tablet against a class of Agents who take upon themselves the questionable power of signing the names of its Publishers to receipts, and escape the crime of forgery, by adding their own initials.

The Publishers of the Tablet have not authorized any one to receive money for them unless those who can show a paper confirming that authority, or whose names appear among the list of Agents.

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Mr. James McAlevy is authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the Tablet in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and in all the neighboring towns he may visit.

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Wanted—A Carrier to serve the Tablet in the 5th, 8th and 16th Wards, N. Y. Also, a competent person in Jersey City. Apply at 164 William street, up stairs.

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Mr. John Dillon Smith is not, and never has been, authorized to act as Agent, or to collect for this Journal.

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### NEW AGENTS FOR THE TABLET.

**Wholesale Agency in Boston.**

The Tablet can be had at the Bookstore of Mr. Wm. Hickey, 128 Federal street, at New York prices. Canvassers and News Agents supplied.

**Travelling Agents.**

Mr. John Mangin will visit Plattsburg Keeseville, and adjacent towns on Lake Champlain, this and following weeks. He has a good assortment of Catholic Books for sale, and is authorized to collect all debts due the *Celt*, and to receive subscriptions for the New York Tablet.

T. F. Lee is authorized to collect subscriptions for the New York Tablet in the Abingtons, Bridgewaters, Randolph, Stoughton, or in any towns through which he may travel.

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Troy, N. Y.—Mr. Francis Roarke, 131 Fifth street, is our Agent for Troy.

Mr. Roarke is an active and enterprizing young man, and we trust the Catholics of Troy will encourage him. He has an excellent stock of Catholic Books on hand, and he can supply any work published in the United States to order. Any work advertised in our columns may be had of him, at the price marked.

Toledo, Ohio.—Mr. John J. Flynn. Summit street, Toledo, will act as our Agent, and collect all debts due us since January, 1857. He keeps on hand a good assortment of Yankee notions, fancy articles, &c. We recommend him to the patronage of the Catholics of Toledo.

Salem Mass.—Jeremiah McCarthy, 32 North street, will act as our Agent in Salem and its vicinity. He has all our books for sale.

Mr. P. McCarthy is a very worthy man, and well deserving of being encouraged by the Catholics of Salem and its vicinity.

Lawrence, Mass.—Mr. D. Sullivan & Co. are our Agents for Lawrence. Our subscribers will find the Tablet at their store.

William J. Rohan, 25 Pearl street, Fall River, N. Y., is our Agent there.

Joseph Cullen, Pawtucket, R. I., will act as our Agent in that place.

We return our most sincere thanks to Mr. T. J. Donovan for his efforts on behalf of the Tablet in Salem.

# Literature.

THE HIBERNIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENTS. By SAMUEL FERGUSON, Esq., LL.D., M.R.I.A., editor of the *Dublin University Magazine*, author of "The Forging of the Anchor," &c., &c. *New York: P. M. Haverty*, 110 *Fulton Street*. 1857.

This book has great beauties, but grave faults. For a library—for the full grown—it is fit reading enough, but for those who cannot distinguish between fact and fable as disclosed in it, it is manifestly unsuited. It is not to be expected that the nationality of a Protestant writer should have been proof against the tempting opportunity of making the ecclesiastics of the Pale "shaveling enemies" of the Irish cause as it existed in the different times in which his Tales are laid; but, neither is it to be expected that we should allow the general tone of depreciation he assumes towards ministers of religion to pass without registering our disapproval of it. High literary qualities have been evinced by demoralizing writers, and are, practically, no excuse for a low moral tone. We reiterate, then, that while this book may be read with great pleasure by persons of mature judgment, it is totally unfit for *general* circulation. A book which may be suffered in a library is often wofully out of place on a drawing-room table—and such a one is this "Hibernian Nights' Entertainments," brought out in excellent style by Haverty.

For the purpose of confirming the above remarks we extract a few sentences, snatched at random:

"'I for one,' cried Talbot, 'would think our cause dishonored in the eyes of all brave men, if your lordship turned the sword, which you have sworn to use for the benefit of the king's government, against those who committed it, on the faith of that oath, into your lordship's hands.'

"'Pooh!' cried Burnel of Bellgriffin, 'who talks of a breach of faith, and he already forsworn in his oath of allegiance?'

"'There is no faith to be kept with heretics,' said an ecclesiastic of the party; 'Henry is a rotten sheep, to corrupt the flock of Christ—*anathema esto!*'

"'He stuck upon no point of honor when he put the Earl to death, after bringing him to London on a solemn pledge of safety!' exclaimed Sir Dominick Le Poer.

"'The end, my children, justifies the means,' again urged the churchman."

There are about twenty passages related to this by the affinity of falsehood and bigotry, but it is a sufficient justification of our strictures for the present.

THE SCOTTISH CHIEFS. A Romance by Miss JANE PORTER, author of "Thaddeus of Warsaw." *New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.*, 164 *William street*. 1857.

Miss Porter is known as a voluminous and pleasing writer. We have not had time to read her work just issued by the Messrs. Sadliers, but we feel confident that it is well calculated to afford both pleasure and instruction.

We have received, through the politeness of Mr. P. O'Shea, the *Metropolitan* for July. It is a capital number,—good sound reading. It opens with a Memoir of Rev. Charles Nerinckx, for seven years an associate of Rev. Mr. Badin, the Pioneer Priest of the West. This number also commences the first chapter of "Scenes in the Life of Columbus," which promises to be interesting, as everything must be relating to that great Catholic Navigator. For sale by Mr. P. O'Shea, 739 Broadway.

## TRUE POETRY AND HOW IT HAS BEEN APPRECIATED.

The Dublin *Nation* of May the 20th contains a notice of D. F. McCarthy's new volume of Poems, from which we extract the following passages. The praise bestowed upon Mr. McGee's powers as a poet is fully deserved, and we hope the regret which the *Nation* expresses, that his thoroughly forcible and thoroughly Irish verses remain uncollected, will inspirit him to publish them in a form fitted for general circulation among his countrymen, here and elsewhere.

"Since the days of Moore—and perhaps we may, without impertinence, add, since 'the *Nation's* first number'—we have had no lack of Irish poets and versifiers; but unfortunately, with two or three exceptions, the greatest number ceased to sing after short intervals, in which they had caught the ear of the nation and proved themselves to be genuine poets. From 1840 voice after voice struck upon the silence which followed upon the regular cadences of Moore's lyre—like the strings of the Tara Harp, they seemed to awaken to show that the Spirit of Melody still lived in the Irish heart, and then ceased, after sending some sweet but short-lived echo to follow in the train of those mightier and longer-sustained reverberations which had so long charmed the world from the rose-covered cottage at Devizes. Many of these transient songsters exhibited the highest promise. Simmons, a writer in *Blackwood*, has shown, in the little volume of poems collected after his death, a picturesque talent, a genius for music and color, which, had he lived, might have rendered him no mean rival of the Laureate. The war lyrics and songs of Williams are characterized by an intense passion and fire quite Tyrtean, while some of his amatory and elegiac verses are as pathetic and energetic as those of Byron. It is only necessary to mention the ballads of C. Gavan Duffy as being the most vigorous democratic appeals thrown into a musical form which are to be found in the English language. As to the poems of Thomas Davis, many of them have already sunk as deeply into the heart of the country as the best ballads of Burns in Scotland. O'Connell pronounced his 'Lament for the Death of Owen Roe O'Neill,' the most Irish thing ever written; and certainly never were the passions of love and grief, which form so large a portion of the elements peculiar to the Celtic nature, so admirably rendered. Perhaps, however, the poetic recreations of T. D. M'Gee, taking them as a whole, are the most intensely Irish verses which have as yet been contributed to our literature. No one—not even Davis—seems to have infused the spirit of Irish History so thoroughly into his mind and heart as M'Gee; nor can any more melancholy proof of the decay of National spirit be given than the fact that these poems, the composition of which has been a labor of love to him, exiled as he is from the old Green Land, remain uncollected. We might search in vain, even through the numberless volumes of English poems and lyrics, for any that equal in their passion, fire, and beauty, his verses entitled 'The War,' 'Sebastian Cabot to his Lady,' 'The Celt's Salutation,' and many others.

"The greater number of the men just mentioned produced their verses by snatches, under the impulse of some passion of the hour, or in moments of recreation stolen from other more arduous pursuits. But Mangan devoted his whole life to poetry; and it is no less disgraceful than in the case of M'Gee that the writings of this great genius should be permitted to remain unpublished in a collected form. Mangan was endowed with almost every quality of mind requisite to form a poet of the first class; and, had he lived in any other civilized region than that of Ireland—where his days were passed under the pressure of exigencies which limited and thwarted the natural exercise of his genius—he would, doubtless, have produced a series of original works which might have challenged comparison with the greatest of other lands. As it was, he was obliged to occupy himself in those exercises of translation which his wonderful musical talent rendered an easy labor; and thus his intrinsic creative power was held in abeyance, and never received the development of which it was capable. Any one, however, acquainted with the literatures into which he wrote has but to contrast his translations from the German bards, for instance, with those which appear from day to day in England, to perceive at once the immeasurable superiority of the Irish poet—who has performed the surprising feat of infusing a spirit equally vigorous with that of his original into verses which are characterized, at the same time, by literal accuracy. Like the migratory mocking-bird, which is said to imitate with equal truth the songs of the woods north and south, where it flies with the summer—wherever the genius of Mangan has taken flight—whether to Germany, or Norway, Persia or France—it has reproduced the foreign melodies to which it has lent an ear with equal beauty and vigor. Since old Chapman translated the great Greek 'Rhapsody,' no man has appeared in English literature with such masterly powers of transmuting language, with such a gift of tongues, as he who lies hidden away under the grass in Glasnevin Cemetery."

## LINES WRITTEN IN MEMORY OF CABRA CASTLE, THE SEAT OF ——.

BY AN IRISH GIRL.

My Native Vale! sweet Cabra dear!
To thee I raise the grateful song,
Where oft in childhood's happy days,
I listened to the feathered throng
That through thy groves and meadows sweet,
Melodiously, did trill their lay.
Those happy hours I oft recall
Though I am distant far away.

How oft when school hours' tasks were done
I rambled through thy woods at will,
And wove wild garlands for my hair,
Of "Crowfoot" and of "Daffodill:"
That far-famed flower that graced the banks
Of thy sweet Lake in all its glory,
And once was breathing beauty's self:
If we believe Narcissus' story.

Now plucking berries from the boughs,
That screened me from Sol's fervid beams,
Now joining with a laughing group,
And laving in thy limpid streams;
Now seated on a grassy knoll
Conning next day's lesson o'er:
Or perchance, some favorite book,
In secret read, of Fairy lore.

Thy groves, thy grottoes, and thy streams,
Thy fairy haunts, by rath, and glade,
Thy deep green dells, thy sylvan bowers,
Meet trysting place for lovers made;
There Damon might his love unfold,
Beneath the eve's empurpled sky,
And gentle Phillis might respond,
With blushing cheek, and downcast eye.

How oft I wandered by thy Lake,
And gazed upon the ruins gray,
Of thy old Castle walls and towers,
Lone relics of a once proud day;
When heroes of old Erin's Isle,
Met round thy board in festive glee,
And Bards told loud their feats of arms,
And glorious deeds of Chivalry.

Where are the Chiefs that long ago,
Led out the patriot band from thee,
And fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
And vowed that Erin should be free?
Ah! conquered by the Saxon foe;
Whose ruthless heart breathes only guile;
Who came to blight and wither all
The beauties of our loved green Isle.

Gone are the Chiefs and Ladies bright,
That erst did grace thy bower and hall,
The bat, and lonely owl, the type
Of desolation's over all.
But thou art dear, sweet Cabra still,
As thou wert in thy childhood's day;
The happy hours I spent in thee,
I'll ne'er forget though far away.

## STRIKE, MY FRIEND.

Arm and Rise! no more repining,
See the glorious sun is shining,
What a world that sun beholds!
White ships glancing o'er the ocean,
All Earth's tides, too, in swift motion,
Pouring onward to their goals.

'Tis no life for sighing, dreaming,
Read the riddle—full of meaning
Written on your own broad palm;
For this needs no gipsey guesses,
Here the line that curses, blesses—
Say, I shall be—say I am.

You have borne the parting trial.
Dare the rest! let no denial
Daunt your hope at Fortune's door;
See a new world waits your wooing,
Courage is the soul of sueing,
All things yield the brave before.

One tear to the recollections
Of our happy young affections,
One prayer for the ancestral dead,
Then right on! the sun is shining,
No more doubting or repining,
Firm's the path on which we tread.

In the forest stands the Castle,
Silent, gloomy, bell nor wassail
Echoes through its sable halls;
Night and chaos guard its portals,
They shall bow even to us, mortals,
Strike! and down their standard falls.

On the round Canadian cedars,
Legends high await but readers,
From the oaks charm'd shields depend,
Strike! thou true and only champion,
Lord of the first land you camp on!
Strike! and win your crown, my Friend!

Crowns, aye golden, jewelled, glorious;
Hang in reach, before and o'er us;
Sovereign manhood's lawful prize—
He, who bears a Founder's spirit
To the forest, shall inherit
All its rights and royalties.

T. D. M.

—*Montreal New Era.*

## THE FOURTH OF JULY IN JERSEY CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—The Fourth has been becomingly and patriotically celebrated here, and by none with more decorum, order and patriotism, than by the male members of our Catholic schools, who, on invitation of the Common Council, took their part in the celebration. Early on the morning of the Fourth these young patriots assembled, to the number of about three hundred, at their school-rooms at St. Mary's Church, where they were put in order by their efficient and devoted teacher, Mr. James M. Brann. Wearing rosettes and bearing their little banners and flags they commence their orderly march, when they are joined by the Jersey City Hibernian and Shamrock Societies, who also turned out in numerous and respectable bodies. All proceed to the corner of Grove and South Second streets, where a temporary platform had been erected for the occasion. Mr. Henry Brann, a philosophical student of St. Francis Xavier's College, New York, and himself a former pupil of the Catholic school of Jersey City, ascended the rostrum and addressed his quondam fellow-students. His speech was learned, patriotic, eloquent, earnest and witty. It was, in fact, the best Fourth of July discourse I have ever listened to, though, I understand, the young orator had no time to write a speech, as it was only a day or two before that the idea of having a speech at all on the occasion was first thought of.

After the oration, the school boys and the above named Societies marched to Washington Square, where they joined the general procession. Though the children of all the city schools had been invited to take their part in the celebration, none marched save the children of the Catholic schools, for the reason, as their teachers frankly confessed, that those of our public schools, it was feared, could not be prevailed upon to make a respectable turn out. They certainly might have learned a useful lesson from the decent and orderly conduct of our Catholic children on that occassion.

But regarding the celebration in general; who were they who celebrated the Fourth of July in Jersey City? If we can judge from the classes which took the principal part in the procession, they were the hard working mechanics and laboring men—the men, who though they are the props by which our Republican fabric is supported, nevertheless, get but little share of State emoluments. The ease-seeking classes, who, for the most part, come in for the fat pickings, as a general thing, were not there.

The day, however, was signalized for order, quiet, and apparently for harmony and good feeling among all classes of our citizens, the Know-Nothings excepted, who exhibited their intolerance and anti-republican spirit by refusing to march, because they would have to walk in the rear of our Irish Societies, whose charters entitled them to take the precedence. Our celebration, however, was quite patriotic and respectable without the Know-Nothings.

J. C.

## RHODE ISLAND ITEMS.

*Death of Rev. J. Lenahan.—The Fourth in Providence.—The New Mayor.—The Election for the Assembly.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 6th, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

SIR:—The only thing of note in the religious world, apart from the attempt of two scurrilous sheets to injure the reputation which the Catholic clergy of Providence have won for themselves from their Protestant fellow-citizens, is the death of the Rev. P. J. Lenahan, which sad event occurred in East Greenwich on Thursday, July 2nd. The Rev. gentleman returned only a few weeks ago from Ireland, where he had gone for the purpose of regaining his health which had been impaired for some time. Whilst yet in the prime of life he has been called from this world of sorrow to the world of bliss, there to receive a crown of immortality, the reward of his labors. He has been on the mission in this Diocese since his ordination. *May his soul rest in peace. Amen.*

The Fourth passed off quietly,—no disturbance of any consequence occurring to mar the enjoyment of the day. The streets were crowded to excess. The municipal procession was dispensed with, but the celebration was fully as good as formerly. The "Antiques" and "Horribles," together with the "Continentals," made it remarkable. The former turned out at six o'clock, A. M., and paraded the streets until nine, at which hour they were reviewed by a mock Governor and his staff. In order to give you some idea of them, I quote the following from the *Post* of this morning:

"The Antiques and Horribles were an emphatic feature in the celebration. They paraded in the morning, and, after marching through some of the principal streets, were subjected to a mock review by a mock Governor. * * Their dresses looked ancient enough, but were far ahead of ancients or moderns either in fantastic arrangement. In their procession was a four-wheeled carriage; the forward wheels consisting of two barrels, the others of two hogsheads, which were drawn by two horses, and contained several returned Fillibusters. A couple of arms hung upon a pole were accompanied by the significant inscription: 'Our bruised arms hung up for ornaments.'"

I should be tempted to quote more if my time would permit. Upon the whole they looked comic enough; they numbered about one hundred, and were all or nearly all armed with something, from a ten foot blunderbuss to a broomstick. The celebration closed with fireworks in the evening, which looked very well.

Our new Mayor, Mr. Rodman, was inaugurated, Monday evening, June 29th. The paper which I send you contains his inaugural; it is very good. There is one topic which he discusses which the city does not in any way require at present,—it is the supplying of the city with water, something similar to your Croton water. Our city now is supplied with good spring water from good spring wells.

The election to fill the vacancy in the Assembly, caused by the death of Jesse Brown, Jr., takes place to-day. The result is not known, but I suppose that the Republicans will carry it their own way.

F. M. H.

# LEGENDS
AND
# TALES OF IRELAND.

By Mrs. J. Sadlier.

## ST. COLUMBANUS AT THE COURT OF BURGUNDY.

The history of Ireland for several centuries after the establishment of Christianity presents a beautiful and a salutary study. Those were the days when the chief actors in Irish affairs were illustrious saints; when monarchs were seen to exchange their crown for the monk's cowl, and when the monasteries which covered the land were crowded with the rich and the noble of both sexes. Those were the days when the schools and colleges of Ireland were famous throughout the world; when princes and nobles from far-off lands sent their sons thither in order to learn the divine and human sciences. Those were the days, in short, when Ireland won and nobly maintained the proud title of "The Island of Saints." And it is truly admirable to contemplate the unbroken chain of those glorious servants of God which descended from age to age, from the time of St. Patrick down to the landing of the English in the twelfth century, when the great St. Lawrence O'Toole kept watch and ward over the spiritual interests of the Irish people. During all this long series of ages there were numberless saints illustrating and edifying every quarter of the island, but those to whom we specially allude were the great lights whose glory filled not only the whole of Ireland, but shed their light-giving rays afar over the semi-pagan darkness of Gothic Europe. After St. Patrick came in close succession St. Ailbe and St. Kieran; then followed St. Bridget, St. Colman, and the great St. Columbkille; then came St. Congall, the Abbot, and cotemporary with him the illustrious subject of the present sketch, the world-renowned Columbanus, the Apostle of Italy and Gaul, than whom Ireland never sent forth to the conquest of souls a nobler or a more puissant champion.

Columbanus was born of a noble family in the province of Leinster, and was endowed by nature with extraordinary personal beauty, which he himself considered a very serious evil. His bearing was noble and dignified, and his manner such as would have graced a court, while the extreme sweetness and benignity of his countenance prepossessed in his favor every heart that was not blinded and prejudiced by the influence of unholy passion. To such as these Columbanus was a formidable person, a severe judge, a stern monitor, whose rebuke was as a flaming dart piercing their vitals. Kings trembled at his frown, and the wicked, in the midst of their prosperity, shrank appalled from his prophetic denunciation. Never was man more wondrously fitted for the duties of the Apostolate than was Columbanus of Ireland, the firm and unbending, the sweet and gentle, illustrious in learning and fervent in piety.

Columbanus spent the years of his youth and early manhood under the tuition of St. Congall in the monastery of Bangor in the province of Ulster. There his days flew on in sweet tranquillity, in the society of men as holy, if not as gifted as himself, praying for the land of his birth, the revered nursery of Saints, and drinking inexhaustible streams of wisdom from the lessons of his illustrious master. But all at once came tidings from France that the Church was in sore need, that the hoof of barbarian princes was planted on her neck and ground her to the dust; that her defenders were weak and powerless, her oppressors strong and mighty, to do and dare in all manner of wickedness. Hearing these sad tidings, Columbanus resolved at once and without hesitation, to throw himself into the midst of the contest and do battle for the Lord and his holy Church. St. Congall warmly approved of his decision, for it was a common occurrence even then to see missionaries going forth from Ireland to every part of the then known world.

"And thou must not go forth alone, Columbanus!" said the saintly Abbot, "take with thee twelve of thy brethren whom thou thyself shalt choose."

The selection made, Columbanus and his twelve brethren knelt before their spiritual father to receive his blessing, which he gave them with tearful eyes and quivering voice, then he bade them arise and go forth in the name of Christ Crucified and his dear Mother to succor their suffering brethren in France, and to wage war against the powers of wickedness ruling in that unhappy kingdom. "But see that ye forget not Ireland, my sons," added the holy man, "other lands may be yours by adoption, but Ireland must ever be the first in your affections."

Columbanus arose and drew his tall form to its fullest height; his dark eye flashed and his cheek glowed, and the fervor of his soul flowed from his lips as he vowed that his heart must cease to beat before he could forget Ireland, the land of his birth, the secure asylum of his quiet youth, the thrice-blessed Island of Saints. His companions, each in his own way, made a similar promise, and then the devoted band resolutely turned their backs on "the calm home of the just," and addressed themselves to their toilsome journey, their hearts inflamed with the fire of holy charity.

The fair land of France was at that time reduced to a pitiable condition. Christianity was there at the lowest ebb,* and ecclesiastical authority was but the shadow of a shade. The temporal sovereignty was held by three princes, one of whom ruled as king of Soissons, another as king of Austrasia, and the third king of Burgundy. It was to the wildest regions of the latter province, where primeval forests still afforded silence and solitude to the weary pilgrim, that Columbanus bent his steps. Amongst the wild gorges of Les Vosges, towards the confines of Switzerland, the Irish monks took up their abode and, in process of time, reared a stately abbey, well-known in after times as the Abbey of Luxeuil. Many privations had they to undergo, and many difficulties to encounter before this great object was attained, but the master-spirit was amongst them, guiding, encouraging, sustaining all that was weak amongst them, and, thanks to the genius of Columbanus, his untiring energy, and unflinching fortitude, the work went bravely on and was brought to a happy issue. Luxeuil was the first great monument of his fame.

Meanwhile, the name and fame of Columbanus were known all the country over; from the profligate court of Thierry, king of Burgundy, to the hut of the humblest serf, the character and the deeds of the Irish Saint formed the subject of conversation; by all, they were spoken of with admiration, and even Thierry himself was anxious to see this wonder-working man who had come from the far-off Western Isle to indoctrinate the Gauls, if not with a new faith, at least with a new code of morals. And when the young monarch's wish was gratified, and Columbanus stood at length before him in the majestic simplicity of his character and calling, the prince was captivated, and forgetful of his kingly station, bowed down in all humility before his illustrious visitor. From that day forward, Columbanus was the chosen counsellor and spiritual director of Thierry; under his sage direction, the abuses of the court were speedily corrected; peace and order reigned amongst the courtiers; justice was duly administered throughout the realm, and Thierry, the friend of Columbanus, was the happiest and most virtuous of princes. During those few years when Columbanus was at the helm of the Burgundian government all went well; peace and plenty gladdened all hearts, and religion raised her drooping banners and flung their sacred folds to the wind in the bright sunshine of royal favor. No visitor was so welcome at court as Columbanus—welcome alike to prince and nobles—for all felt that his sway was mild and his influence genial. Yet all this worldly prosperity made no change in the daily habits of the Saint. Ever humble in spirit and mortified in life, yet cheerful even to gaiety amongst his brethren, he was the sun of their community, and the unchanged inhabitant of that narrow cell at Luxeuil, whence he went forth not seldom to guide the royal counsels of Burgundy. About this time it was that he founded the Abbey of Fontaines, a few leagues from Luxeuil.

* "By the successive irruptions of the Northern Barbarians into that country all the elements of civilized life had been dispersed, and a frightful process of demoralization was now rapidly taking place, to which a clergy, indolent and torpid, and often even interested in the success of the spoilers, could oppose but a feeble check. For a missionary, therefore, like Columbanus, full of courage in the cause of Christ, there could not have been selected a more inviting or productive field of enterprise."—Moore's *History of Ireland*, vol. I., p. 260.

— In our next, St. Columbanus and Queen Brunehaut.

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The Minister of the Shah of Persia, after having caused the Affghan Prince of Herat to be beheaded, intended also to have executed the brother-in-law of the Shah, accused of having maintained a correspondence with the English minister during the war. The French ambassador represented that such an act would be a violation of the treaty with England.

## FRENCH LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND CELEBRATED MEN.

The French language is not difficult to learn. A great number of pupils, in less than a year, have succeeded, not only in understanding the language, but even in speaking it almost grammatically. Success in attaining it more or less rapidly, depends upon the time devoted to its study, upon the opportunities of hearing it spoken, and also upon the effort and personal disposition of the pupil. But when once the first difficulties of the language have been overcome and the mind can feed on the inexhaustible treasures of its literature, how richly are we repaid for our labor and vigils.

French literature, in all its branches, possesses names whose renown is spread throughout the world. Philosophy has its Descartes and Pascal, who in themselves formed a school. Montesquieu who first wrote a code which became the model for the laws of nations. The sarcastic Montaigne, whose essays elevated French literature. How renowned is the name of Corneille, he who introduced tragedy into France, as brilliant for sublimity of ideas as for purity of style. Racine, who even after such a master, succeeded in attaining celebrity. Moliere, the inimitable Moliere, the creator of French comedy, which has not as yet been successfully translated into any other tongue. Lafontaine who surpassed his model in attempting only to imitate him. What a host of celebrated names rapidly succeeded each other during the reign of Louis XIV., so remarkable in the annals of French literature! To what a degree of sublimity did Bossuet raise the eloquence of the pulpit. Was not the French tribune rendered famous even in its infancy? Could it be possible for me to forget the author of Telemaque, Fenelon, whose genius was as exalted as his virtues were sublime?

In natural history we find Buffon, who stands at the head of the list for whom the whole of nature appeared as an open book, and who equalled our best writers by the richness of his style; next, Cuvier, who continued the work of his great master.

France is never barren of celebrated men. She has always some who console her for the loss of those who have passed away. She has yet, in philosophy and history, Cousin and Guizot; in literature, Villemain; in poetry, Lamartine, Victor Hugo; the popular poet Beranger, who elevated song to the sublimity of the ode; immortal names around which other glories shed their rays, and all of which pay their tribute into the treasury of literature.

Although the French language possesses richness in every style of composition, it is more particularly remarkable for its beauty in the epistolary style, and above all in conversation. It has therefore been adopted generally throughout Europe. If we visit Belgium, we there find that the French language is the national tongue; if we advance into the provinces bordering on the Rhine, we will be surprised to hear it spoken even among the inferior ranks of society. It is also spoken by two thirds of Switzerland, and for any one travelling in Italy, a knowledge of the French will always prove a guide. If from the south we proceed towards the north, we find that in the capital of Russia, the French language is used by almost all classes. It is even almost exclusively spoken at the court of the Emperor. In all great diplomatic meetings, where each nation is represented by its ambassador, the French is always used; almost all the treaties now existing were written in that language: witness the treaties of Vienna, which at the commencement of the present century, regulated and established the balance of power in Europe.

## THE KAFFIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA.

These extraordinary people, who have on so many occasions baffled the valor and skill of British generals, and who have hitherto defied all efforts either to conciliate or permanently to subjugate them, are believed to be descendants of the Bedouin Arabs, who have penetrated into almost every part of Africa. Colonies of them (says Barrow) have found their way into the islands of Southern Africa, where more difficulties would occur than in an overland journey to the Cape of Good Hope. By skirting the Red Sea, and turning to the southward, the great desert of sand which divides Africa into two parts would be avoided, and the passage lies over a country inhabited, as far as is known, in every part. Though not native to the land he inhabits, which belongs to the Bosjieman and the Hottentot, the Kaffir has become identified with the country, and, like its animals, defies, if we may use the expression, domestication. He roams about a tenant of the bush, and a decided descendant of Ishmael, his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him.

The Kaffir is by no means a contemptible enemy. Though a savage, he is keen, and a quick observer of human nature. In the latter respect he resembles the Hindoo, who possesses an intuitive insight into character truly astonishing. The Kaffirs only work on compulsion of hunger, a characteristic of savages in general, who have no idea of doing more than satisfy the wants of the moment. It seems doubtful whether the labors of the missionaries have been successful over this savage race. Savages as they are, they are said to display a perverse but striking ingenuity in evading the arguments addressed to them. The great thing to be overcome is their idleness, which is equal to their love of a predatory life. Attempts have been made to allure them by setting on foot some profitable employment. Wool combing has been tried, which would have added flocks to their herds, but their idleness has withstood all attempts at correction.

It is said that even though a Kaffir may be brought up among Christians, accustomed to their dress by day and their bed by night, he will, when he becomes a man, joyfully return to his kraal, his kaross, and his mat. An instance is given in the case of the daughter of Cobus Congo (Konky), who, although educated in the house of an European, subsequently married a chief, already the possessor of several wives, wore the korass, rode an unsaddled horse, and, in every other respect, adapted herself to the life of the genuine Kaffir.

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Grand Cavalry Review in Paris.—The review of cavalry in honor of the King of Bavaria, came off on the new racecourse in the Bois de Boulogne. The cavalry consisted of two regiments of carbineers, two of cuirassiers, two of hussars, also of the dragoons of the Empress, the lancers of the guard, and six batteries of horse artillery. The appearance the troops presented was magnificent in the extreme, and as their Majesties swept along their front they presented arms, and shouted "Vive l'Empereur," while their bands played national airs. The King of Bavaria saluted the flag of every regiment. The Emperor, the King, and the Empress having concluded their inspection, took up a station near the Cemeterey. The cavalry then fell back, and the artillery proceeded to execute sundry manœuvres. This done, the first line of cavalry made a charge, and the second one afterwards did the same; the regiments of lancers also charged separately. Then the troops were massed according to their different arms, and all *en masse* came tearing along the plain, stopping only a few yards from the King and the Emperor, who had removed for convenience to the centre of the ground. The precision with which these movements were executed was admirable, and the King of Bavaria was both astonished and delighted with them. To the civilian spectator the sight was full of emotion; while the varied uniforms, and the many-colored plumes, and the gleaming of sword and cuirass and helmet, enchanted the eye, the assemblage of such a multitude of men and horses filled the mind with a sort of terror at the tremendous force they represented.

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Education in Norway—Norway, with respect to education, labors under the difficulty of a scattered population, even more than Sweden. Out of her 1,400,000 inhabitants, only about 180,000 dwell in towns, the remaining 1,220,000 being sprinkled here and there over an area of 5,750 square miles. As a consequence, stationary village-schools are hardly possible in any great number. The law from which the present school system dates its origin, which was passed in 1739, did not require an education in any particular place; it simply demanded that the parents or guardians should instruct every child, or cause it to be instructed, in the branches usually taught in the district schools—the list of such instruction being the catechetical examinations by the clergyman, and the examination—previous to the confirmation—which last, the American reader must remember, is a necessary condition for all civil rights in Norway and Sweden. To meet the difficulty of the separation of the population, the law required Circulating Schools in every parish, as well as stationary. The parish is divided into a certain number of districts, and the teacher travels from one district to another—the children of each forming for the time his school. As an average, the term of each school is only eight weeks during the year. The lessons are given in the farm-houses, in the rooms where the peasants have been sleeping and eating—often uncomfortable and ill-ventilated apartments. The branches required to be taught by law are religion, reading, writing, singing and arithmetic. The teacher's salary is from $12 to $40 for thirty weeks' teaching, with his board. The whole number of these itinerating teachers is about 2,000, and of the schools about 7,000.

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July.—This month is said to have derived its name from Julius Cæsar, and the moderns have continued to use the classical title. In this month, the period known as the dog-days commences, and they run into August a little over a week. The Romans first noticed the tendency to madness occurring about this time in the canine race, and thus the name of dog-days had its origin. There were also dog-killers in the far-off olden time, as in our days, who made sad havoc among the race. It is related that at Argos there was an annual festival instituted for their destruction. Of the noted days occurring in this month, the day of all days to the American citizen, is the memorable Fourth—a day when our citizens are stirred up with one common impulse of joy growing out of the proud recollections of the obligations we owe to the Martyrs, Statesmen, and Patriots of Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six. Far distant be the day when its anniversary shall cease to be a theme of interest to the great mass of the people—such indifference would be a fearful presage of the fall of the Republic. But we will abandon all such reflections—happily our star of Empire is yet in the ascendant, and our destiny seems glorious if our people only remain true to the Union—knowing no North, no South, no East, nor West, nothing but their whole country. Then, indeed, can we feel assured that the commemoration of the Fourth of July will be heightened in spirit and splendor with the lapse of time, and the day be not far distant, when instead of being a National one, its celebration will become universal.

## OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

*Mutiny of the Native Indian Troops.—Spread of the Insurrection.—Its cause.—The Son of the late Mogul proclaimed King at Delhi.—Minister's Money.—The Rothschild Bill.—The Third Reading and the remarks of several Members.—Its sole object the admission of Baron Rothschild to the House of Commons.—The House distinguishes itself by an indulgence in bellowings more or less hearty.—Mr. Deasy's Observations.—The Roman Catholic Charities Bill.—Lord Avinger's dread of Catholicity spreading itself through England if the Church is allowed to accumulate property.—The Bill passes the Second Reading.—Its provisions.—Motion to improve the Church of England Liturgy.—The Mayo Election Petition.—Distribution of the Cross of the Order of Valor.—Prince Albert entitled Prince Consort.—A new Tenant Right Association.—Arrest of parties suspected of being the murderers of Mr. Little.*

LONDON, 26th June, 1857.

I spoke in one of my late letters of the revolt of the Sepoys in India, and as your readers may recollect, I attributed that uprising to the effect of an "Anglo-Saxon" malady which I took the liberty of naming proselytomania. My opinion, as announced in that letter, has just received official confirmation. It has been admitted in the Imperial Parliament that the revolt was solely attributable to the zealous attempts of the English missionaries to effect a wholesale conversion of the natives. It was also thought that the first advices might have been exaggerated but they are now fully confirmed. The last news informs us that the rebellion has assumed very grave proportions. Two native infantry regiments had joined the 3rd light cavalry; the united force after a struggle in which much blood was shed, had been dispersed by the European soldiery but had finally fled to Delhi, where three other native regiments joined them in the mutiny. The Insurgents are in possession of Delhi. They have massacred nearly all the Europeans in the place, broken open and plundered the Bank and proclaimed as king the Son of the late Mogul. At Ferezepore there had been grave disturbances which the government is making every effort to suppress. This complication will still more embarrass Lord Palmerston's government in its action with regard to China, as India must be the base of all operations against the Central Flowery Kingdom. The noble lord cannot cherish very charitable feelings towards those zealots whose rage for thrusting tracts and bibles without note or comment down the throats of the Hindus is likely to cause him no small trouble. Whatever embarrassment it may cause there is no doubt but that the insurrection will be quelled. Its suppression will add another page of atrocities to the unwritten history of British dominion in India.

That highly unpopular impost, Ministers' Money, which is rendered still more obnoxious by weighing only on certain cities and towns in Ireland is marching fast towards abolition. It has passed the second reading in spite of the opposition of Lord Derby. This evening has been set apart for the third reading, and, notwithstanding the small majority by which the second was passed, there is every reason to be confident of its passage. No tax seemed heavier or more galling to those that paid it than this; not from the largeness of the amount levied, but from the fact that for the generality it was supporting the ministers of, not only a different, but a hostile creed. To give and receive nothing in return, not even to have the illusion of receiving anything, is very trying to philosophy, and it is no wonder that the collecting of this tax has so often been attended with regrettable consequences.

The "Rothschild" Bill passed the third reading yesterday by a majority of one hundred and twenty-three. On the motion for the third reading of the bill, the Marquis of Blandford moved as an amendment that the bill be read that day six months. The Marquis admitted that there were portions of the present oaths that it might be proper to omit, but he regretted that under pretence of doing away with those portions an attempt had been made to destroy the Christian character of the Legislature. Mr. Drummond, who seconded the amendment, said, that the sole object of the bill was to admit Baron Rothschild into the House and felt bound to oppose it. The O'Donoghue declared that he should vote against the third reading of the bill because it denied to Roman Catholics those rights it extended to Hebrews, since the oath now taken by the former was still to remain in force. The clauses to prevent Jews from occupying the office of Lord Chancellor were the objects of regret on the part of some of the zealous adherents of the measure. Mr. Collins and Mr. Bowyer opposed the bill amidst a storm of coughs, laughter, cries of "Divide," and other noises which have rendered the British House of Commons famous. When a momentary calm was obtained, Mr. Deasy, the eloquent advocate of Catholic rights, whose speech on the second reading won the admiration even of the supporters of the government measure, expressed his regret that the bill created invidious distinctions between the Catholic and the Jewish subjects of her Majesty, and said that though he could not vote for the bill he would not vote against it. We shall now see its reception in the Lords, where it certainly stands an excellent chance of being thrown out. Whatever may be its ultimate fate there is no doubt that the worthy legislator, in whose liberality, justice and impartiality, it was conceived, will sooner or later regret having sacrificed the rights of the English and Irish Catholics to the succeptibilities of the "Scotch members."

The Lord Chancellor announced in the House of Lords on Monday last, that the Roman Catholic Charities Bill would shortly be brought under the consideration of the House. The announcement was brought forth by Lord Abinger's notice of motion for returns with regard to Roman Catholic Charities. His lordship disclaimed any disrespect for gentlemen who had been brought up in the faith of their forefathers (in whose faith was the noble lord brought up?) but he was of opinion that the bill which stood for second reading on the following day would be likely to raise questions similar to those which had recently agitated Belgium! He strongly advocated inquiry previous to legislation until the acquisition of property held in trust for the use of Roman Catholic Charities was regulated. The use such property was put to should be inquired into and its legality established. It should not be applied to those illegal institutions: Monasteries. The accumulation of property by the Roman Catholic Church would be productive of most deplorable consequences, would be the means of Catholicising England and making her walk in the footsteps of Austria, Italy and Spain! The Lord Chancellor showed the noble Lord how premature such a motion was and stated that if the Roman Catholic Charities Bill passed into law the returns moved for by the noble Lord might be provided for him in future, but that at present it was impossible to procure them. Lord Abinger then withdrew his motion and the bill has since been read a second time. The principal object of this bill is to remove a doubt as to whether the act of Parliament passed in the commencement of the reign of William IV., rendering lawful educational Charities for Roman Catholics was retrospective or not. It has been decided that it was, but some very ingenious cavillers have since raised doubts on the subject and it is now proposed to pass this bill to remove those doubts. The Bill also provides that it is lawful for the trustees of Roman Catholic Charities to enrol them within a year after the passing of this act with the same effect as if they had been registered from the beginning. It further provides that in the case of trusts deemed partly lawful and partly unlawful the Court of Chancery shall investigate and decide what part of the trust should be applied to those so-styled lawful and what to the reputed unlawful purposes. There is a clause which provides that where is a doubt concerning a charity the usage of twenty-five years shall be conclusive.

What a terrible thing it is for my Lord Abinger to be obliged to witness those "illegal institutions" rearing their heads among the stately halls of England! And what a humiliating confession it is that the accumulation of property by the Roman Catholic Church is the surest means of converting England to Catholicity! We must not forget after all that our fellow-subjects are in the habit of uniting business, religion and government.

In this connection I must tell you that Lord R. Grosvenor has given notice that he intended to move, on an early day, an address to her Majesty for the appointment of a commission for the *improvement* of the Liturgy of the Church of England.

A committee has been appointed to try the Mayo election petition. The members are: Mr. Scholefield, chairman, Messrs. North, Butler, Tomline and Hanmer. The committee was sworn at the table on Tuesday and commenced the case last Thursday; Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., sustains the cause of Colonel Higgins. The affair will most likely occupy the committee for a considerable time as the number of witnesses to be examined is large. The Most Rev. Dr. McHale and a number of the Mayo Clergy are in town.

The distribution of the Cross of the Order of Valor took place to-day in Hyde Park. Her Majesty personally delivered the Cross to the individuals supposed to have distinguished themselves in the Eastern War. As a military spectacle the affair was beggarly enough, the number of men being rather restricted. The Queen in presenting the decoration addressed a few words of compliment to each recipient and then passed him to Prince Albert, who also bestowed upon him a commonplace compliment couched in his Royal Highness' peculiar style. The number of spectators was large and the amount of enthusiasm elicited at least average.

The title of "Prince Consort" has been bestowed upon Prince Albert at a Cabinet Council. It seems that this title is for external purposes, for while (according to the newspapers) it gives the husband of the Queen a definite position abroad, it still leaves him a cipher at home. This seems to me rather indefinite, but there is no use in being too exacting.

The accounts from Ireland with regard to the crops are still cheering. Mr. Sharman Crawford has published a long letter to the Ulster papers, concerning the formation of a new Tenant Right Association distinct from the Southern one.

On Wednesday morning last, two men named Spollen, father and son, in the employ of the Midland Great Western Railway, the one as a painter, the other in the locomotive department, were arrested at the Broadstone Station on suspicion of being the assassins of Mr. Little, whose murder has been a mystery for some time past. It was upon Spollen's wife's information that he was arrested.

W.

## OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

*The Elections.—The Democratico-Orleanist Candidates and the full-blooded Democrats.—Gen. Cavaignac.—Carnot, Goodchaux Garnier-Pages, &c.—The French Law on electoral majorities.—Fusion of the Democrats for the second struggle on the 5th of July.—Count Charles de Montalembert in the department of the Doubs.—Departure of the Emperor for Plombieres.—Rumored visit to the Queen of England.—Incidents of the Pope's Stay in Bologna.—Eleventh anniversary of his Holiness' elevation to the Papal Chair.—His Visitors.—Rumored Collision between the French and the Papal troops in Rome.—Vagueness of the details given by the* DROIT, *and that journal's claims credibility.—M. l'Abbe Etienne, and the Sisters of Charity in Lisbon.—Entente Cordiale between Monseigneur Marilley and the State Council of Geneva.—The Bishop of Rennes appointed an Officer of the Legion of Honor.*

PARIS, 25th June, 1857.

The electoral struggle is ended, and the empire of Louis Napoleon has again received the sanction of the French people. The democratic opposition has, however, made a more respectable display in the circumscriptions of Paris than even they themselves could have hoped, however sanguine they might have been. I have often remarked that under every government however paternal and liberal, there are classes who always belong to the opposition whatever may be its color or character. They seem born to oppose. But what is considered more significative is the number of persons registered who have not voted. That number has increased since 1851, as also has the amount of votes polled in Paris by the opposition, while the Government majority in Paris likewise has slightly decreased. But in the provinces the defeat of the Democrats was overwhelming; their most favorite candidates received but very few votes. In three electoral circumscriptions of La Meurthe, Gen. Cavaignac only received about eight thousand votes, which is less than the tenth of the number of electors registered. At Douai he only received 1,691 votes out of twenty thousand. Jules Favre was beaten in the fourth circumscription of the Rhone, where he only received a little more than four thousand votes against seventeen thousand and odd for the Government candidate. M. Henon, the Opposition candidate at Lyons, the most republican city in France, only polled one thousand votes more than his official antagonist. At Bourges, M. Bazille, nephew of Felix Pyat, was beaten by an overwhelming majority. Carnot, the reddest of the red, only obtained 1,321 votes, while the government nominee received 23,964, nearly four thousand more than in December, 1856. Garnier Pages, who would not hear of any coalition with any party, who would have but pure full-blooded democrats and nothing but democrats, did not receive the majority required by law to constitute an election. Gen. Cavaignac, himself, is in the same position in the third circumscription, as are Darimon and Bastide in the seventh. According to the law of 1852 a candidate to be elected must have the votes of, at least, a fourth part of the electors registered. When a relative majority alone is obtained, the election is continued on the second Sunday after the announcement of the result of the vote. This second election must again be obtained by the absolute majority, and it is only on the third balloting that a relative plurality is sufficient. The second election for the three circumspections takes place on Sunday, the 5th of July. Garnier-Pages turns over his votes to M. Ollivier, one of the *Siecle's* candidates in the fourth circumscription. Bastide gives his to M. Darimon, one of the editors of the *Presse*. The closeness of the struggle has had, at least, the effect of uniting for a moment the hostile sections of the democratic party and the contest will be a lively one.

Whatever noise the opposition may make, and however its organs may congratulate themselves on what they persist in looking upon as a victory, they have as yet returned but four candidates: two in the provinces, at Lyons and Bordeaux, and MM. Carnot and Goodchaux in the fifth and sixth circumscriptions of Paris. Even granting them a triumph on the 5th July, they can only count three more, that is, in all, seven deputies out of two hundred and sixty-seven.

In the Doubs, it is stated that Count Charles de Montalembert has been defeated by government influence, notwithstanding his long devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty. A circular calling on the electors to vote for the Count and signed by the most influential Catholics of Besancon, was published and distributed previously to the election. This document was signed by General Count d'Arcine, by the honorary president of the Imperial Court of Besancon, by doctors, merchants, bankers, lawyers, municipal councillors, civil and military notabilities. His defeat under these circumstances may be looked upon as, at least, strange. A few days before the election, the *Univers*, forgetting its old quarrels, called upon the men of the Doubs to register their votes for M. de Montalembert. The Clergy, however, remained neutral, but there is nothing astonishing in the fact, as throughout all France they have abstained from interfering in the election. It is stated in some quarters that the government has not been able to elect the Marquis de Conegliano, and that the candidate elected is an independent one, General de Pouey.

The Emperor, satisfied no doubt with the result of the contest, leaves to-day for Plombieres where he will remain until the end of next month. There are rumors of another visit to Queen Victoria, but at Osborne and not at the English capital.

Notwithstanding his never-ceasing occupations, Pope Pius continues to enjoy excellent health. The eleventh anniversary of his Holiness's exaltation to the sovereignty of the patrimony of Saint Peter, occurred on the 17th and was celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. The Duke of Modena arrived at Bologna on the 15th, accompanied by his royal spouse, his sister and a numerous suite. Shortly after their arrival they were received in audience by his Holiness, and then admitted to his table. The Holy Father, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess and the Archduchess Beatrice, visited the Convent de l' Observance. On the morning of the 16th their Highnesses attended Mass and received the Blessed Sacrament; the two sons of the Archduchess were afterwards confirmed.

Duke Robert of Parma had arrived in Bologona for the purpose of visiting the Supreme Pontiff.

The Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Turin have resolved to send a deputation to Bologna to present their homage to the Holy Father.

A correspondance of the *Droit* states, that the French soldiers in Rome and the Pontifical Chasseurs a pied had come into collision and that very serious consequences ensued. Another correspondance announces that a bloody quarrel took place last Sunday between the French troops and the Roman Carbineers. The details given are too vague to call serious attention to these statements. Besides the source from which they are taken is not of the most limpid description. The *Droit* is a law paper devoted to reporting criminal intelligence and distinguished itself at the time of the assassination of Archbishop Sibour by its sympathy with the murderer.

The *Revue de Geneve*, a semi-official organ of the Genevese Government, announces that the former friendly relations existing between Bishop Marilley and the State Council of Geneva have been re-established, and his Grace's jurisdiction in his diocese assented to.

By a decree of 14th June, Monseigneur Brossays-Saint-Marc, Bishop of Rennes, has been appointed an officer of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor.

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## CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

### Foreign.

DEATH OF THE VERY REV. DR. O'RAFFERTY, P.P., V.G., TULLAMORE.—With sincere grief we have to announce the death of this esteemed and venerated clergyman. Few Irish ecclesiastics of any rank, in our days, were more generally known, and none more esteemed or enjoyed a larger share of popular affection than the Rev. deceased. In his own parish he was beloved to an extent which should be witnessed in order to be correctly estimated, and not a home within its bounds that does not feel his demise as if he were one of its own members. For the long period of thirty-seven years he had instructed them and their fathers, and, from the font to the grave, in every relation of life, he was not only their faithful and devoted pastor, but their counsellor, their mediator, and their friend. His life embraced the most important eras in the chequered history of this country, being born in 1778, at Ballinlig, near Carbury, county Kildare, on a property inherited from his ancestors, he was ordained a priest in 1808, so that he had attained the seventy-ninth year of his age and forty-ninth of his ministry. The week before his death he attended his bishop, the Most Rev. Dr. Cantwell, at visitations in three different parishes. He was the intimate friend of O'Connell, and, led by him, the King's County rescued itself from Conservative thraldom. His vindication of the peasantry, in reference to the murder of Lord Norbury, which occurred in his parish, will be remembered, and nineteen years have showed the accuracy of his opinions on the subject. Amongst the more prominent features in his character was the desire to spread education. His remains were interred in the church of St. Columkille, Durrow, one of the many edifices built by him.

RECEPTION OF NUNS IN DOWNPATRICK.—On Sunday, the Feast of St. Aloysius Gonzaga, the second anniversary of the establishment of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy here, the Catholics of the parish and surrounding country had an opportunity of witnessing the impressive ceremony of the reception of three nuns, in the person of two daughters of Mr. F. Keown, of Ringban, near Downpatrick, and a daughter of Mr. R. Savage, of Moneycarra, near Castlewellan. The Very Rev. Father M'Auley, habited in gorgeous vestments, was the celebrant on the occasion, assisted by nearly twenty priests of the adjoining parishes. The accompaniment of the organ was ably sustained by a few of the sisters from Dublin, whose voices would be no discredit to the first cathedral in the empire. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Dorrian, P.P. of Loughinisland, who had the attention of a crowded audience rivetted on him in one of the most masterly vindications of monastic institutions and religious vows that perhaps any of those present ever heard. A collection was taken up which amounted to over £100, and it is expected that nearly fifty more will be sent in for tickets.—*Ulsterman.*

REMOVAL OF THE CONVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT AT WINCHESTER.—A special train conveyed from Winchester the religious community of English nuns of the order of St. Benedict, who have occupied for more than sixty years past the premises in St. Peter street, lately known as "The Convent," but in former times by the name of "The Bishop's House." During the sixty-four years of their residence in Winchester this religious body have buried four abbesses who governed in succession, and the lady who now rules over them was elected in 1851. She was solemnly blessed and installed by Cardinal Wiseman, on the 15th of August in the same year, and is the sixteenth abbess of their monastery, reckoning from the time of its foundation in the year 1599.

THE FRANCISCAN CHURCH OF WEXFORD.—The improvements in this venerable edifice are progressing with great rapidity, and are eliciting the admiration of all. The beautiful ceiling, with its Ionic columns, are deserving of all praise, and reflect the highest credit on the designer and executor. The bell-tower has reached a considerable height, and its granite basements and vermiculated coigns have been pronounced exquisite specimens of architecture. The windows, as far as we can pronounce at this stage of their decoration, promise to enhance materially the beauty of the interior. It is in contemplation to lay down a floor of ornamented tiles, which will render the Franciscan Church second to none in the kingdom.—*People.*

CATHOLIC DORMITORY.—The usual weekly meeting of the ladies connected with this admirable society was held at the committee rooms, 174 Townsend street, for the purpose of making arrangements for carrying on the bazaar, fancy fair, and drawings of prizes to take place in August. Several fancy articles were handed in for prizes. The ladies also handed in various small sums of money for cards.—*Dublin Freeman.*

CONVENT OF MERCY, ENNIS.—The solemn profession of three religious took place in the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Ennis. The ladies who received the black veil at the hands of the Very Rev. Doctor Kenny, P.P., were Miss Gavin, in religion Sister Mary Aloysius, daughter of the late Captain Gavin; Miss Mary Jane Kevin, in religion Sister Mary Xavier; and Miss Doyle, a lay sister, in religion Sister Mary Frances, all natives of the town of Ennis. The ceremony was most impressive. The tasteful soul-stirring singing of the choir accompanying the music of the very beautiful organ, lately erected in the convent chapel, added much to the solemnity of that interesting ceremony.

THE REDEMPTORISTS IN ENNISCORTHY.—A mission of this holy order was opened in the cathedral of Enniscorthy by the Rev. Fathers Petcherine, Harbison, and Theunis. From early dawn to close of night the confessionals are surrounded with crowds of penitents. The devotions of each day commences at five o'clock in the morning, when the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is offered up, then follow "instructions" from one of the Fathers; the remaining portion of the day is occupied in hearing confessions, at which the Fathers are assisted by seven other priests, up to seven o'clock in the evening, at which hour there is a sermon, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

ERECTION OF A MONASTERY.—The Benedictine Order are about to erect a monastery at Belmont, near Hereford, on a scale unknown in England since the Reformation. Mr. Welby Pugin has advertised for tenders for the work. A handsome Catholic church has also been built at Belmont, at the sole expense of F. R. Wegg Prosser, Esq., formerly member for Herefordshire, and who a few years since seceded from the church of England.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Pollen lately commenced a series of lectures upon the interesting subject of Basilicas. This course, together with the various other courses, have been most kindly and liberally thrown open, by order of the University authorities, to the public, and the numerous audiences present testified the public appreciation of the advantages conferred.

COUNTY TYRONE.—We learn that his Grace the Archbishop of Armagh laid the foundation stone of a new Catholic temple at Coalisland.—*Ulsterman.*

On Sunday, June 14th, the solemnities of Pontifical High Mass, followed by a procession of the Blessed Sacrament, were celebrated with great splendor at St. Michael's Church, Gorey. The day being very beautiful a temporary altar was erected in the open air for a Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament for the benefit of those who would not be able to gain an entrance to the church. The erection and decoration of this altar was most tastefully designed and executed, particularly the "Temple," which was fashioned by the hands of the *religeuse* of the Convent.

The Jesuit Mission commenced in Tulla, on Sunday, the 14th ult. The Missioners are—Rev. Dr. Haly, Rev. Mr. Fortescue, Rev. Mr. Ronan, Rev. Mr. Keyan. The attendance was numerous and respectable. The sermon was preached by Mr. Fortescue, and produced a powerful effect upon the congregation. A sermon was preached also in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Ronan, which was listened to with the most profound attention. Every person in this locality seems determined to take advantage of the great opportunity afforded them by this mission.

The foundation stone of a new Roman Catholic chapel has been laid at Garstang by Dr. Goss, the Bishop of Liverpool. It is to hold 600 persons. Mr. Paley, of Lancaster, is the architect.

A new Roman Catholic chapel is to be built at Athlone.

### Domestic.

EXHIBITION OF ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.—The annual exhibition of St. Mary's School, in Lancaster street, Boston, under the superintendence of the Sisters of Notre Dame, came off last week. The exhibition and distribution of premiums took place in the large upper hall of the school, in presence of the Rev. Father Fitten, of East Boston; Fathers Branagan and Vigilanti, of Boston. The exercises commenced with singing by the school of the song, "This Day with Gladness." About two hundred children were present, and a number of their parents witnessed the exhibition. The scholars were neatly dressed, many of them in white, and their performances and deportment reflected great credit upon themselves and their teachers. The St. Mary's school is for girls. The only reward of the Sisters of Notre Dame, for their labors in the school, is the improvement made by their pupils, and the higher and greater rewards which they trust will be accorded to them in another world, of unending happiness. The premiums were distributed after the elocutionary and musical exercise. Father McElroy prefaced the distributions with some appropriate remarks, and proceeded to award the prizes, which consisted of medals, wreaths, books, ribbons, &c., as the list was read by Father Fitten. The Rev. Father addressed the children, after the distribution, upon the importance of spending the vacation in a manner which shall be pleasing to God and man. He exhorted them to obey their parents and avoid the company of bad children. The entire school embraces about 600 children, only about a third of whom were present—the hall being unable to accommodate a large number with the spectators.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—The President and all the members of the Cabinet, excepting General Cass, attended the annual commencement of Georgetown College on the 7th inst. The President was occupied for several hours in distributing the premiums and diplomas.

The corner-stone of the new church of St. Joseph, Wappaghkonetta, was placed on the 2d of July, by the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell, assisted by Rev. Messrs. Wittmer, Luers, Herbstrit, Kempkler, Muckerheide, Kreusch and Henneburg. Its site is adjoining that of the one commenced five years and never completed. At the ceremony there was a procession, and an address to the Archbishop, by the Hon. Mr. Andrews, the Representative of the District in the last Legislature. Before the laying of the corner-stone, there were thirty-seven persons confirmed, and solid instructions were given by the Rev. Messrs. Luers and Kunkler.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

In the Church of St. Bridget, Xenia, on the 5th inst., there were one hundred and nine confirmed by the Archbishop. We have rarely seen the youth better instructed for the reception of the Sacraments. The appearance and deportment of all were edifying. The Church was thronged morning and afternoon. A strong and handsome steeple, a school-house and a cemetery, have signalized the improvements since our last visit. Five of those confirmed were converts.—*Ibid.*

Dr. and Mrs. Nichols were admitted to their First Communion on the Feast of the Visitation. They who have the best opportunity of judging of their dispositions have no doubt of their sincerity and penitence and good resolutions for the future.—*Ibid.*

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, Va., sailed from New York on Saturday week last, in the *Arago*, for Havre, on his way to Rome.

The Catholics of Washington have purchased forty acres of land for a Cemetery. The situation is very desirable, being elevated and near the city on the old Baltimore turnpike.

## CITY NEWS.

A "REPEAL" MEETING.—A numerously attended meeting of the citizens of the nineteenth Ward, and of those opposed to the recent enactments of the State Legislature, took place on the evening of Thursday, the 9th inst., in Hamilton Square. The Mayor was in attendance, and delivered an address which was listened to with much attention. The most important feature connected with the meeting, however, was the following resolution, which was read and passed, recommending a division of the State: "*Resolved*, That in view of the acts of legislation before mentioned, and of their actual and possible results, we hold that the time has come when it is expedient to consider whether the political connection between us and those who tyrannically assume to be our masters should not be severed, and all proper and legal measures adopted to erect the lower counties of New York into a new State, and thus to add a new star in the East to our glorious national constellation."

THE MEAT MARKET.—There was a great falling off in the number of beef cattle offered for sale on last market day compared with that of the previous week. The extremely scant supply operated in bringing about an increase of three-fourths of a cent per pound, prices ranging between nine and twelve and a half cents per pound. Cows and calves were dull; four or five dollars lower per head than usual. The number of sheep and lambs offered were large, but the demand light, except a few prime ones of each which brought good prices. Though the number of veal calves sent in were lighter than usual, prices remained dull, and there were few transactions worthy of note. Owing to the number of swine left unsold since last market day, in addition to these which arrived during the week, the market was well supplied. This circumstance tended to moderate the demand while it kept down prices.

MORTALITY FOR SIX MONTHS.—During the first six months of the present year, 10,834 persons have died in this city. Of this number 5,816 were males, and 5,018 females. The proportion of children to adults was immense, there being but 3,738 of the latter and over 7,000 of the former.

Two men, named Michael Duggan and John Dougherty, while engaged in digging a cellar at the corner of 26th street and Fourth avenue, on Monday, were crushed under an embankment. Before they could be extricated both were dead. They leave families.

THE FIREWORKS—The fireworks which were postponed on the Fourth in consequence of the weather came off on the evening of Tuesday, the 7th. At the Park, Battery and elsewhere, an unusual number of persons were in attendance who dispersed immediately when the exhibitions had concluded. A few alarmists had spread a report to the effect that a row was contemplated. Nothing could have been falser or more absurd than any such report. So far from contemplating a disturbance, there was not at any time during the evening the least indication or attempt at rioting. Alarmists such as those to whom we allude have invariably proved themselves a mischievous and most pernicious class.

A gentleman hailing from Frederick's County, Va., was robbed of over twelve hundred dollars in cash, and two notes amounting to six hundred and seventeen dollars each, at the Jersey City Railroad Depot, on Wednesday morning week. Immediately on discovering that he had been robbed, our unhappy Virginian proceeded with all possible despatch to the office of the new Police Commissioners, and recounted his loss. He was referred to the Deputy Superintendent. Report avers that he found that official "exceedingly ungentlemanly and ungracious," who instead of taking measures to arrest the perpetrator of the robbery told him to go to the Captain of the Ward in which the occurrence had taken place. A reward of four hundred dollars had been offered for the recovery of the money.

City Judge Russell, on Thursday week last, sentenced a man to twenty-nine years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for robbing another of fifty cents, on the corner of Carlisle and West streets, nearly a month since. The same official, on the same day, sentenced a clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Tiffany & Co., the Broadway jewelers, to one year's imprisonment only, for robbing the above-named firm of seven hundred dollars' worth of jewelry. The above can hardly, under any circumstance, be designated as even-handed justice.

Another instance of the fatal impropriety of jumping off railroad cars occurred recently. A young German lately leaped from one of the cars belonging to the Harlem Railroad Company while in rapid motion, striking his head against the ground. He was taken up insensible and conveyed to the City Hospital, where medical treatment was promptly procured, but to no avail, as the unfortunate young man remained in a state of unconsciousness until his death, which took place on the 8th inst.

An individual from Shelby County, Illinois, while roaming about in the neighborhood of this city some days since, fell in with a pair of sharpers, who eased him of one hundred and eighty dollars in gold, by means of the patent safe swindle. A second stranger got relieved of ninety dollars at Greenwood by the same operation. It appears almost useless to warn strangers against the machinations of such parties.

Several well known and prominent gentlemen, Cyrus W. Field among the number, all connected with the Atlantic Telegraph Company, took their departure for London by the *Persia*, with a view of arriving there a few days prior to the sailing of the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*. The *Persia* took out two hundred and thirty passengers and nearly nine hundred thousand dollars in specie.

The Commissioners of Emigration have had a meeting recently in which a committee was appointed in order to confer with the Ten Governors with a view of settling the financial difficulties impending between the two Boards. Emigration to the present time this year exceeds that of last year to the same date by nearly forty thousand.

The Board of Aldermen, at their meeting on Friday evening, agreed to give the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the fixtures and movables belonging to the old police force, as well as the possession of the various station houses.

The Board of Aldermen have voted five thousand dollars for the purpose of sending a special messenger to England, to induce the owners of the *Great Eastern* to send that steamer to this port.

No fewer than ten vessels have been sent by the Health Officer to the lower Quarantine anchorage. These vessels have arrived from unhealthy ports.

Comptroller Flagg has signified his intention of paying the disbanded police the several sums due them.

Coroner's bills for the last quarter have amounted to nearly four thousand dollars.

### HINTS TO FARMERS.

The kind of food for animals should be changed frequently. A horse long kept on shorts, will be affected with a fever in his legs and feet producing a result similar to founder. Shorts, corn-meal or cob-meal, should never be given except in a mixed state, with cut hay or straw. This will require them to eat slower and the food is better prepared for digestion. If given alone, it ferments rapidly in the stomach, produces a general fever, injures the digestive powers, and finally produces a stiffness throughout the limbs. When these results are discovered, the remedy is a change of food. Continued feeding on oats alone will produce the same results as shorts or meal, and as many a founder is caused by it as by feeding or drinking when the horse is warm. If necessity compels a person to feed a horse on shorts, corn-meal or cob-meal, a supply of salt should be added to prevent fermentation in the stomach.

Many farmers neglect to save their own grass seeds, because it needs attention at a time when they are most busy with their grain and hay; but if farmers generally would make it a point to save seed for their own use, they would find their account in it, both in prime cost, and in not being imposed upon by buying foul seed from another man's farm, who had no interest in keeping our land free of weeds.

Farmers should provide themselves with a good agricultural library, in addition to their weekly or monthly agricultural journals. They will never regret the purchase, and an outlay of twenty-five dollars so expended, will be more than twice repaid by the information so procured.

If you wish to keep your sons on the farm, you must put more intellect into your farming. A bright boy wants food for the mind, as well as work for the body. Mere routine will not satisfy him at home. He will be willing to work when mind directs the hand. Otherwise, you cannot keep him at home. He will be off, ere you are aware. Therefore, read and think, and work out your reading and thinking on your farm. Your boys will stay with you then.

Sheep must be *well* protected in cold weather. Sheds for this purpose are to be made, closed on every side but the south. Some straw should be provided in very cold weather for bedding. To fatten them, or any other animal in winter, keep them dry and warm. The more rest they have, consistent with health, the better they fatten. They need two and a half to three pounds of hay each per day, and from one to three gills of ground corn, or corn and cob-meal. A varied diet of roots and grain is best, as it is not so heating as all grain. Steam the roots and chop them fine. One feed of roots and one or two of grain per day will lessen the amount of hay required. They must have fresh water twice a day at least. Some green pine tops thrown into them occasionally to browse on, are said to do well; but do not neglect to give them salt frequently. Chopped oats may be fed to them in place of corn, if preferred. They may be put up as soon as cold weather comes on, allowing the use of a small lot in fine weather, with access to the shed. These are general directions, to be modified in their application to particular locations and circumstances.

### NEW YORK MARKETS.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at full rates; Java, 16½@16¾c.; Laguayra, 12½@13c.; Jamaica, 12½@12¼c.; Maracaibo, 12½@13¼c.; Rio, 10½@12c.; St. Domingo, 12c.; Costa Rica, 13¾@14¼c. ℔ lb.

COPPER is dull and heavy, as previously represented.

COTTON—The demand is moderate and factors are not eager to sell at prevailing prices,—yet the demand lacks vigor. The stock in first hands, here, is estimated at 43,000 bales, against 45,000 bales same time last year.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits less animation at, however, essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 6,800 bbls., in lots, chiefly to home dealers, who are leading purchasers. Canadian appears unaltered. Sales have been reported of about 400 bbls., in lots, at from $7@$9 for low to very choice extra ℔ bbl. Southern continues heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,300 bbls. low Mixed to choice Extra, at $7 20@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand and is firm, at $4@$6 for Fine to Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, and $4 25@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS are in pretty good request, but at prices which do not satisfy factors, who claim old rates, assuming that the increased cost of Wines and Brandies in the markets whence they are imported here, counterbalance the late liberal reduction in the duty on foreign spirituous liquors brought into the United States.

GRAIN—Wheat is arriving and selling more freely. Prices have declined and still lean in favor of buyers. Sales, 25,000 bushels, including ordinary to fair old Red Western at $1 50@$1 57; new White Southern at $2 05@$2 06, and new Red Southern (from Tennessee) at $2@$2 02. ℔ bushel. The range for all kinds of old is from $1 72½@$1 95 for White, and $1 45@$1 70 for Red, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and is in request at $1 19@$1 20, ℔ bushel. Oats are dull and drooping at 64@66c. for Western; 59@63c. for State; 63@64c. for Jersey; 55@62½c. for Canadian; and 55@59c. for Southern, ℔ bush. Corn is plenty and heavy.

HAY—There were 850 bales River bought, at 70@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP is in very slack demand at unchanged prices.

HIDES are arriving sparingly, while they are in request at strengthening prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more inquired for, chiefly by speculators, at firmer prices. Sales, 2,500 bbls., in lots, $22 75 for Mess, here, and deliverable at the option of the seller within the current month, and $19 15@$19 20 for Prime, ℔ barrel. Cut Meats are in demand, and are worth 10¾@11c. for Hams, and 9¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is inactive and nominal at 11¼@13c. ℔ lb. Lard is moderately inquired for at former prices.

SUGARS are inactive, yet factors claim full prices. Small lots of Cuba have been taken at 9¾@10¾c.; Porto Rico at 11c., and Havana at 12@12¼c. ℔ lb. Refined is in request at steady rates.

TOBACCO—The demand for crude is moderate; prices show no important change.

WOOL—The market displayed very little vigor. The supplies available, both of domestic and foreign, are limited, and factors claim full prices for such. The demand, however, is tame, manufacturers showing most disposition to buy, and even these are not inclined to enter into heavy contracts at present.

## EDUCATION.

A. M. D. G.

### COLLEGE OF HOLY CROSS,

WORCESTER, MASS.

THIS College, founded and placed by the Right Reverend BENEDICT JOSEPH FENWICK, Bishop of Boston, under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, beautifully situated on the heights of Worcester, commands a full view of the city and surrounding country, and is distinguished for its remarkably healthy air, and abundant supply of good water. A farm of ninety-six acres is attached to the College.

The plan of education is desired to prepare young men for an ecclesiastical, professional, or commercial state of life.

*Age of admission*, from nine to fifteen years. No student admitted for a less term than six months, and no deduction made, if removed before the term expires.

**Terms:**

The pension for the scholastic year, for Tuition, Board, and Lodging, Washing and Mending.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linen and Stockings, is | $150 00 |
| For Half-Boarders, | 100 00 |
| For Day-Boarders, | 50 00 |
| Use of Philosophical Instruments, | 10 00 |
| Graduation Fees, | 10 00 |
| For such Students as may spend their vacations at the College, an extra charge will be made, of | 20 00 |

The following items are extra charges: the German, Spanish, and Italian languages, Music, Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Fencing, and Medical attendance.

All charges must be paid half yearly in *advance*. Should any defer for the space of *one month* to pay in advance, the President of the College is directed to remove their sons or wards from the Institution.

No advance for clothing or other expenses will be made by the College, unless a deposit be left with the Treasurer for the purpose.

Every student must be provided with the uniform, nsunely: black frock coat or jacket, white pantaloons and vest in Summer, blue pantaloons and dark vest in Winter. No student is to visit out of the College without his uniform. All must be provided with two suits for daily wear, six shirts, six pairs of stockings, six handkerchiefs, three pairs of shoes or boots, great coat or cloak. Each student must also be provided with a silver spoon.

Regular accounts of board, tuition, will be sent every six months in advance. It is earnestly requested that immediate remittances be made to the full amount.

PETER J. BLENKINSOP, S.J.,
*President.*

### ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

**Terms:**

| | |
|---|---|
| The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is | $150 |
| For Students not learning Greek or Latin | 125 |
| Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra | 15 |
| French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum | 20 |
| Music, per annum | 40 |
| Use of Piano, per annum | 8 |

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

### SCHOOL OF INDUSTRY FOR YOUNG GIRLS.

**Under the Direction of the Sisters of Charity.**

THIS INSTITUTION, the object of which is to give young girls of the middle and poorer classes an opportunity of receiving an education to fit them thoroughly to fulfil the duties of the station in which Divine Providence has placed them, opened on the 24th of November, 1856, under the special protection of the Most Rev. Archbishop.

In order to give the Pupils under their charge the full advantage of an English education, to instruct them in the duties of their Holy Faith, and, above all, to guard them under the eye of religion during the most critical period of life—from twelve to eighteen—as well as to teach them the different female trades, such as Mantuamaking, Plain Sewing, Tailoring, Making Flowers, Vestments for the Church, Embroidering, the Use of the Sewing Machine, &c., the Sisters propose generally to keep them under instruction for three years, with an entrance fee of fifty dollars.

No charge will be made to Day Scholars if they attend three years. But three dollars a quarter will be charged to those who enter the School for a shorter time.

Boarders wishing to remain in the Establishment only one year will pay fifty dollars.

For particulars apply at the Institution, No. 75 East Seventh street. mar21 tf

### CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

**At Belleville, New Jersey.**

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Stages leave railroad at Newark for Belleville, 3 miles off, at 9½ A. M., and 4½ P. M.

Mr. Smith has my warm approval and recommendation. (Signed,) J. HOGAN
ap11 3m Catholic Pastor.

### CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

**At No. 326 Plane Street,**

*NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.*

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. A few Boarders can be admitted.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.
oct13 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

## EDUCATION.

### MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

THIS Institution, situated on a healthy and beautiful eminence, about two miles from Cincinnati, is conducted by the secular clergy who have charge of the Cincinnati Provincial Seminary, and has for its aim to furnish its pupils a thorough education under Catholic influences, and to fit them for any business or profession of life.

The infirmary, wardrobe and other domestic arrangements of the House, are in charge of the Sisters of Charity.

TERMS.—Board and Tuition (including washing, mending, &c.) payable half-yearly *in advance*.

| | |
|---|---|
| Classical Course per session of ten months | $1 75 |
| Commercial " " " " | 1 50 |

Music, if taught, will constitute an extra charge of $50 per session. Books and Stationery may be bought at the Institution.

The session opens on the 24th of August. The Institution has been honored with the cordial approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati and Most Rev. Archbishop Blanc of New Orleans.

Communication to be addressed to

REV. S. H. ROSECRANS, D.D.,
n6 3m *President.*

### COLLEGE OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER,

No. 39 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET,

*Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues,*

NEW YORK.

THIS College is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The course of instruction is twofold—Classical and Commercial. The Classical course, which includes Natural and Moral Philosophy, is so conducted as to fit the Students for entering at the end of their studies, whatever liberal profession they may think proper to embrace. The Commercial department is designed to prepare young men for commercial pursuits.

For further information apply at the Institution.

MICHAEL DRISCOL, S. J.,
*President.*

## SHIPPING.

### WILLIAMS & GUION'S OLD BLACK STAR LINE OF PACKETS.

1857.

PASSAGE FROM ANY PART OF GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND secured, at the lowest possible rates by the old established line, sailing from Liverpool for New York every five days, comprising the following magnificent Ships:

| *Ships.* | *Captains.* | *Tonnage.* |
|---|---|---|
| ATMOSPHERE, | Pray, | 2,000 |
| AUSTRALIA, | Smith, | 2,000 |
| BELLE WOOD, | Tucker, | 2,000 |
| BRIDGEWATER (new), | Barstow, | 2,000 |
| CITY OF MOBILE, | Marshall, | 2,000 |
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